

PRINCESS MARY, VISCOUNTESS LASCELLES: SPECIAL COLOUR PORTRAIT.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

1/

There is an  
unmistakable  
air of quality with..

## "Viyella"

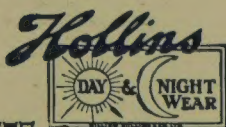
(Regd)

—which can only come of pre-eminently suitable material, perfectly tailored and finished. The light "Viyella" fine twill flannel is the softest, smartest, and most durable material you could possibly choose.

FROM ALL  
FIRST-  
CLASS  
SHIRT-  
MAKERS

## Shirts and Pyjamas

Ready to wear:—SHIRTS from 18/6. Pyjamas from 32/6 (special measures slightly extra). Be sure and see the "Viyella" Name-tab inside the garment.



Write for new pattern bunch, and see the quiet elegance of the latest stripes, etc. (there is plain cream also), to:—

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157, Viyella House, Newgate Street, London, E.C.1

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Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.  
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ORMUZ 14,588	Mar. 31	Apl. 6	Apl. 8
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Hamilton's Irish Tweeds are selected productions; ideal for business or sports wear under all conditions. Suitable for ladies and gentlemen, and supplied at prices which make direct buying profitable.

Sold in lengths, or in garments tailored to order; safe delivery guaranteed. Patterns and literature post free on request.  
Write Desk 18.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
PORTRUSH, CO. ANTRIM, IRELAND.

No Branches or Agencies.

In direct Connection  
with the platforms  
of the Saint-Lazare  
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## GRAND HOTEL TERMINUS SAINT-LAZARE

The Most Central and best situated—500 bedrooms with bath or running water

Telegraphic Address: Terminus—Paris.



Cord & super-fabric Tyres  
for cars, motor-cycles and cycles

The 1923 ACE of a famous British House

THE CREST IS THE MARK OF DISTINCTION.  
CAVANDER'S



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### CIGARETTES

In air-tight tins. 50 for 3/2  
Sole Indian Agents:—PHIPSON & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

In 25 Shades.

42 Inches wide.

1/6½ Per yard.

# Tamborina

The Beautiful Lawn for Beautiful Lingerie

WRITE FOR PATTERNS  
AND A DRAPER'S ADDRESS.

J. & N. PHILIPS & CO., LTD.,  
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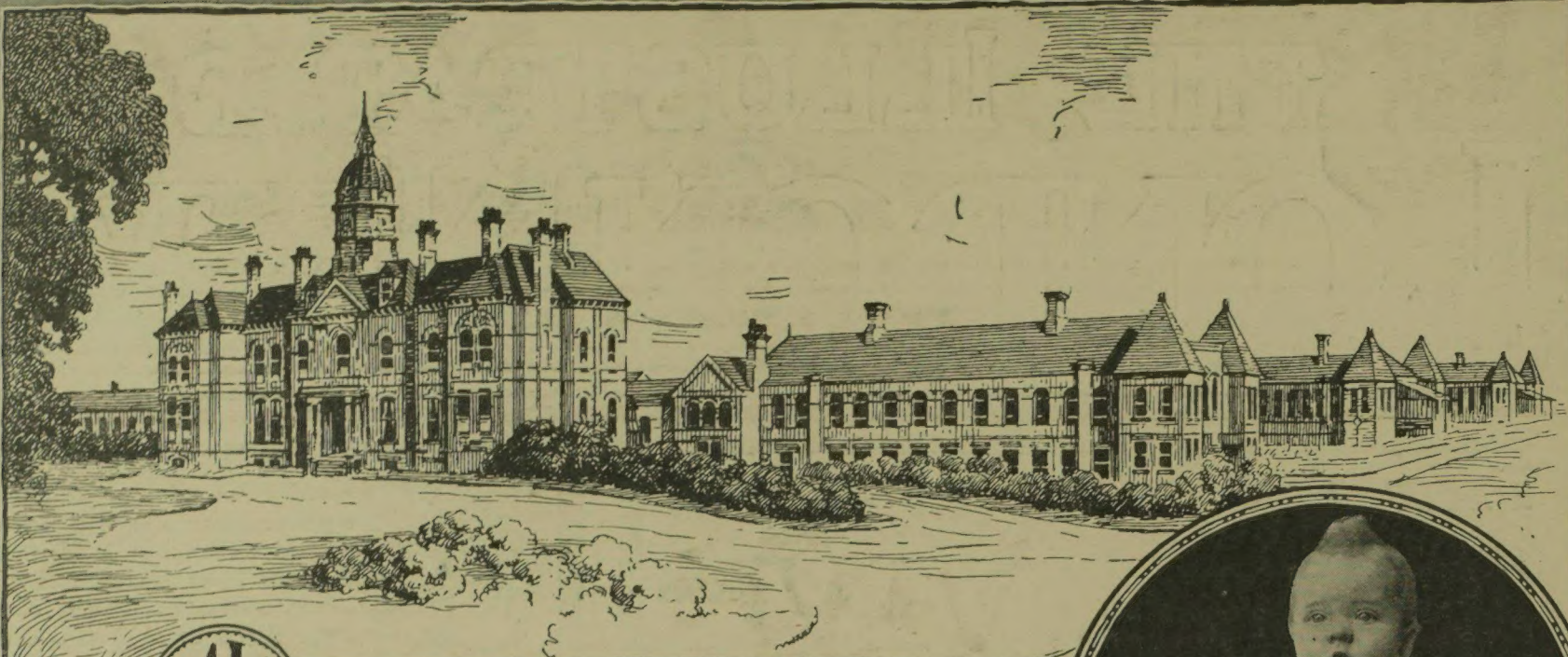
## DOCTOR'S CHINA TEA

Delights by its exquisite flavour. It lacks free tannin, and is a harmless beverage for invalids and dyspeptics.

Remit 3/- for a trial pound, and we will include 2 ozs. of the 3/8 and 2 ozs. of the 4/2 qualities FREE, together with name of nearest agent.

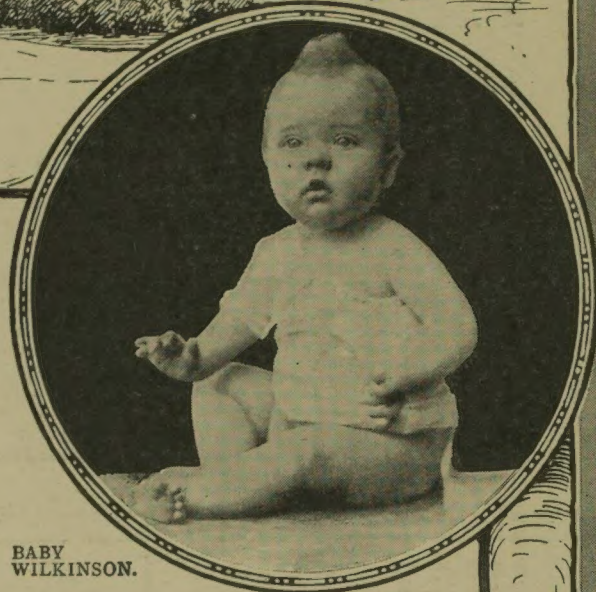
HARDEN BROS. & LINDSAY, Ltd.,  
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## Manchester Childrens Hospital.

Manchester's Hospital for Children, founded in 1829, is the second largest of its kind in England. It has 190 beds (90 surgical, 90 medical, 10 isolation) for In-patients in addition to 28 beds at the Convalescent Home. At the Out-patients' Department there are nearly 100,000 attendances per annum. The Hospital is free, and no recommendations are required for admission. An additional £10,000 per annum is required to enable yearly expenditure to be met. Please send contributions to the Secretary, Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury, near Manchester, or remember it in your Will.



BABY  
WILKINSON.

THE food of all foods for children is fresh cows' milk, but frequently it must be suitably adjusted to the delicate digestion of a child. Benger's Food (which is always prepared with fresh milk) besides adding food elements of its own, acts as a key which unlocks the good food in milk and allows the child to have it.

## BENGER'S Food

for INFANTS, INVALIDS & the AGED  
is of great practical value in many of the problems of feeding in early life, as the following recent and quite voluntary testimony proves.

LEEDS, Feb. 1922.

Baby Wilkinson's father writes: —  
"Baby was premature, weighing 3½ lbs. when she was a fortnight old. We tried several foods and thought we were going to lose baby, then we discovered "Benger's." Baby took Benger's Food without trouble. She gained 12 ozs. the first week and has made steady improvement ever since."

RHYL, Sept. 1922.

A Mother writes: —  
"I could find nothing to suit baby until she was about two months old when I tried Benger's, and since then she has been the happiest of babies, and is now the bonnie little girl you see in the enclosed photo. I attribute her progress entirely to Benger's. Baby simply loves it."

From a Medical article in the "Practitioner," July 1922.

Benger's Food: "It is, in my opinion, the most valuable proprietary food on the market. It is most useful during illness, in malnutrition, and for training the infant to digest starch."

Benger's Food is sold in sealed tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Prices: Size No. 0, 1/4; No. 1, 2/3; No. 2, 4/-; No. 3, 8/6.



"The Book of Babies": A beautifully illustrated booklet which cannot fail to interest every mother. A copy will be sent post free on application to —

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Branch Offices: SYDNEY (N.S.W.) 117 Pitt Street.  
NEW YORK (U.S.A.) 90 Beekman Street.





# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1923.

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THE MOST SENSATIONAL OF WINTER SPORTS: THE WINNING SKI-JUMP IN A COMPETITION AT KLOSTERS.

Ski-jumping is far away the most thrilling of winter sports, both to practise and to watch, and is only suitable for the expert and the strong. Our photograph was taken during the recent international ski-jumping contest at Klosters, in Switzerland, and shows the successful competitor, Dr. Baader, making his winning effort. The enormous height from which the jumps are made is indicated by the diminutive size of the spectators far below, compared with

whom the jumper seems a giant. By a curious photographic effect, he appears to be stepping on to the woods crowning the opposite range of mountains. The end of a ski-jump is equally wonderful. When the jumper touches the ground, he skims along at lightning speed, and then, by a skilful manœuvre, suddenly turns completely round and stops dead, facing the hill from which he has descended.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.]





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE talk about broadcasting and wireless tends to two extremes which are both extravagances. Indeed, they are the same extravagance, for such extremes always meet. Some people talk as if this discovery would send wisdom into every corner of the world, and make truth finally triumphant over time and space. Others talk of it as a terror and an inquisition, which will pursue men everywhere and drag out every secret. The truth is that the whole thing is taken much too seriously in both senses. All such idolatrous and superstitious imagination rests on a mistake about human nature, and even a mistake about science. Indeed, it is not so much that we overrate the last discovery as that we underrate the previous discoveries.

The intrinsic and substantial miracle was the making of the telephone. That was the one giant stride over the frontier of habit into the fairyland of science. The transition from no telephones to telephones was much more marvellous than the transition from wires to wireless. The matter can be simply tested by supposing the story told in each case to a man simple enough to feel the full surprise of it. Suppose you told a farmer in the West Country, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, that by putting his head to a hole in the wall in Somerset he could hear his mother talking in a town in Sussex. He might call it a piece of witchcraft; he might simply call it a lie; but, anyhow, he would think the mere fact of hearing a Sussex voice at all much more marvellous than any fine distinctions about the process by which it came. He would not care in comparison whether it came by wind or by wire, through an atmosphere or through a material.

This being so, we can infer in strict logic what would be the effect of introducing this magic into our daily life. In every private house, we should find, there is a shrine of the telephone, like the altar of the heathen household god, surrounded by religious symbols and receiving religious sacrifices. It is dedicated to the divinity of the lightning, possibly to Zeus of the thunderbolts. The telephone is treated as an oracle, and we bow and tremble when we approach it. The young lady at the exchange is treated as a priestess, sacred and terrible; and the stool on which she sits as the holy tripod of Delphi. Somehow I am not quite sure whether all this has come about, exactly as, it logically should have done. I fear that men sometimes grow impatient with the oracle, as did Alexander the Great. I fear they sometimes defy the lightning of the deity, as did Ajax. I fear their relations with the priestess are not always sacred, but sometimes almost profane. In plain words, I know that the telephone has taken its place in our life as no more terrible or wonderful than the clock or the kitchen fire. It is in truth very terrible and very wonderful; but so are the clock and the kitchen fire. But the power of seeing all these things as wonderful is not given by science, or by any advances in science; it is given by art, by poetry, and by religion. The mere introduction of marvellous instruments will not make us marvel, not even if they go on growing more and more marvellous for ever. If it did, we should reel and stagger whenever we heard a voice in the telephone.

But the other side of the truth is equally true. Before the first telephone was installed, how much more easy it would have been to prove that the telephone would be much more of a problem than it really is. It would seem like lending every blackguard a latch-key or allowing every bore to be a burglar.

It would seem like a sort of acoustic house-breaking, by which the man on whom we should always shut the outer door could yet appear in the inner chamber. Yet we know that, while this great scientific appliance is undoubtedly a horrible nuisance, it is nothing like so horrible a nuisance as scientific reasoning could prove it to be. A thousand social influences modify the use of it in practice, as they modify all other social practices. The wealthiest and worst of bores does not talk to us on the telephone for a whole afternoon. The most cowardly and malignant of enemies does not often spend money merely for the purpose of entertaining us with a steady stream of vituperation, or a

suddenly become a race of alert and excited Yankees. The wireless apparatus will simply rust and fall to pieces. Give a universal telephone system to an Eskimo, and you cannot reckon on his calling up everybody in the universe; it is much more likely that he will not answer any of your own calls. And this very simple and self-evident truth has a certain importance in current controversies, because it concerns the whole history of industrialism; of that very dubious civilisation which is now growing more dangerous every day. But the danger does not lie in the wires of a telephone throttling a reluctant victim like the coils of a python, or a wireless message pursuing a shrieking fugitive like a winged harpy. The danger is precisely in the dulled condition of the soul. The danger is rather in the fact that the victim does not struggle and the fugitive does not shriek.

The truth is that capitalism came before industrialism. The modern world made in many ways a bad use of machinery, because the modern spirit was already in a mood of materialism. The control in England passed into the hands of a few capitalists, because the wealth in England had already passed into the hands of a few squires. The capitalists were full of the materialism of the nineteenth century, because the squires had already been full of the scepticism of the eighteenth century. A spirit of cold and rather ruthless rationalism could be found in books and pamphlets and public speeches some time before it could be found in shops or mills or machines. The sixteenth-century landowners had begun to demand competitive instead of customary rents, the seventeenth-century lords had begun to practise land-grabbing in the name of liberty, long before a single factory chimney had sent up its smoke in the Black Country, long before a single steam-engine had begun to move in the Midlands. It is the spirit in a society, and especially in the more respected classes of a society, that determines the use and even the shape of a machine. And what is the matter with us, and the spirit of our society, may be found in the very fact that we are not now asking what we shall do with the machine, but only asking, in a rather panic-stricken fashion, what the machine will do with us.

And this truth in the case of broadcasting can be very simply expressed. Everybody is talking,

with a not unnatural excitement, about the wonderful opportunity which this machinery will give us to send our words to a remote continent, as if it were to the next street. Nobody seems very much concerned to ask whether we have anything particular to say even to the next street, let alone to the remote continent. Everybody is exulting in the extraordinary privilege of sending a message to the Antipodes. But nobody seems to feel any very great curiosity about what the message will be. Yet the very word message is enough to remind us that men have sometimes thought a message so glorious that its very messengers have come to be called angels. Men in the past certainly have had gospels, in the literal sense of news so good that they would have been delighted to scatter it among the stars; to carry it not only to the other side of the earth, but to the other side of the moon. Nor were these gospels only religious; they were often political and social—theories of human rights or schemes of human rule which they would have readily extended anywhere and to anybody. It is the beginning of all true criticism of our time to realise that it has really nothing to say, at the very moment when it has invented so tremendous a trumpet for saying it.

## Notice to Our Readers

ARRANGEMENTS have been made whereby this Journal will publish all the most interesting Photographs dealing with TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB, including past and future discoveries.

The first Special Number giving the official photographs was out of print immediately after publication. The best way to ensure getting every number dealing with the important Egyptian discovery is to take a Subscription, which is £2 : 18 : 9 per annum (post free), including the Christmas Number. Application should be made to your Newsagent or to the Publishing Office, 172, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

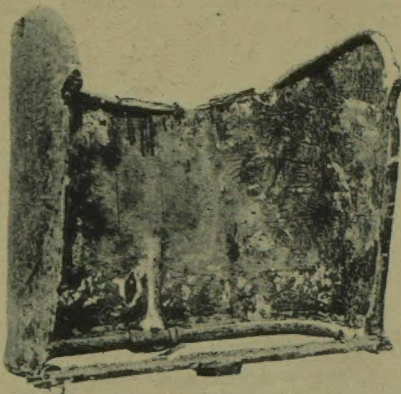
long catalogue of our imaginary crimes. This does not happen on the telephone because it does not happen off the telephone. It does not happen there or anywhere else, because there are other forces far too strong for mere insane ingenuity—practicality and prudence and sociability and snobbishness and the work of the world. It does not happen, because a thin electric wire is a very thin thing indeed, compared with the ancient and iron bonds that hold human society together.

No scientific instrument has ever transformed society. It was always the soul of the society that transformed the scientific instrument. If it set the machinery to good work, it is not because there is anything good in machinery, but because there was something good already in the community that happened to use it. If it set the machinery to bad work, it is not because there is anything bad about machinery, but because there was something very bad about that portion of humanity. A machine is used mildly by a mild society; it is used wildly by a wild society; it is not used at all by a lazy or stagnant society. Give a complicated wireless apparatus to a very sleepy tribe of tropical savages, and they will not



# CHARIOTS OF PHARAOH—AKIN TO THOSE OF TUTANKHAMEN.

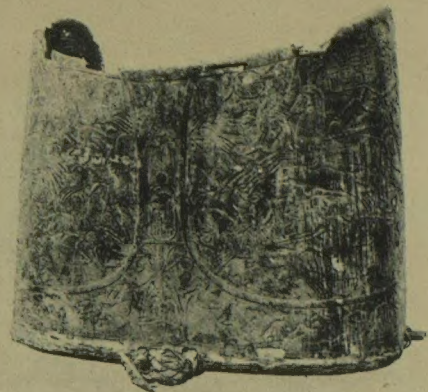
ILLUSTRATIONS NOS. 1 TO 6 BY COURTESY OF PROFESSOR NEWBERRY. DRAWINGS BY MR. HOWARD CARTER. NO. 7 FROM A "FIND" BY MR. THEODORE M. DAVIS.  
NO. 8 "TIMES" WORLD COPYRIGHT, BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE EARL OF CARNARVON.



1. HIGHLY DECORATED IN RELIEF: THE INNER SIDE OF A CHARIOT OF THOUTMOSIS IV.



2. THOUTMOSIS IV. AS A HUMAN-HEADED LION TRAMPLING HIS FOES: THE INNER LEFT PANEL OF HIS CHARIOT—(ON LEFT) MENTU.



3. BEARING THE NAME OF THOUTMOSIS IV.: THE OUTSIDE OF HIS CHARIOT CAR.

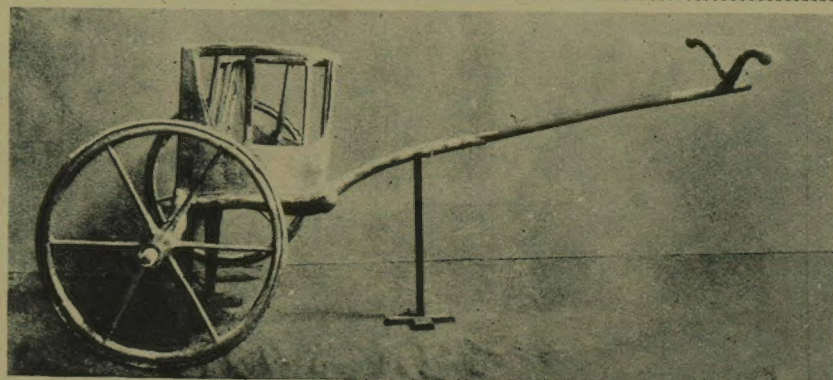
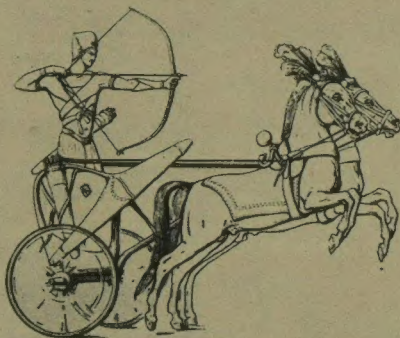


4. FOR COMPARISON WITH OUR DOUBLE-PAGE DRAWING OF RAMESSES II.: THE RIGHT OUTER PANEL OF THE CHARIOT OF THOUTMOSIS IV., SHOWING THAT KING.

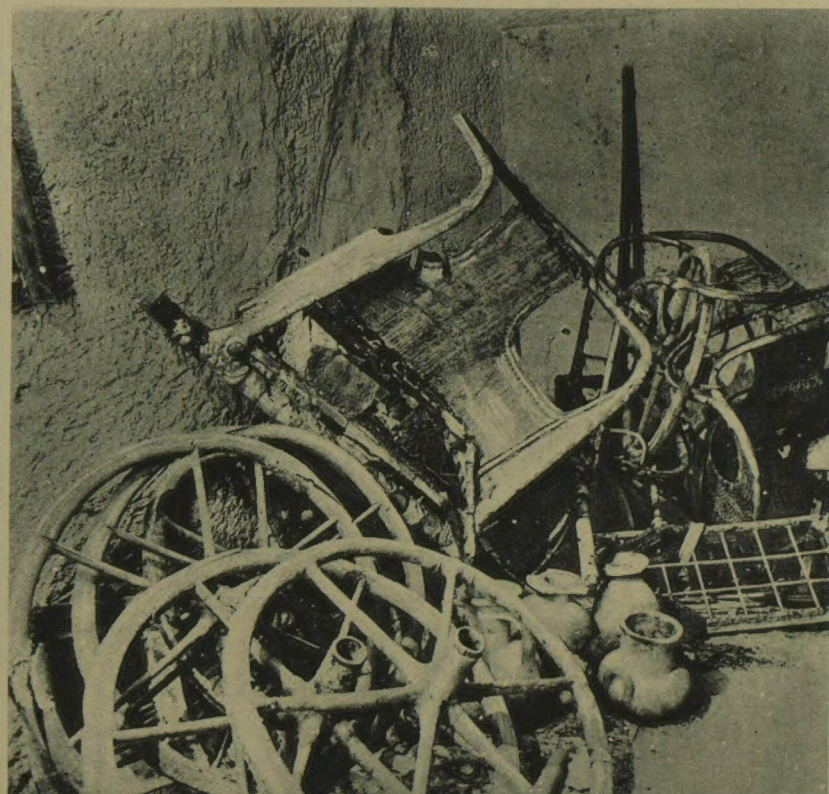


5. USING HIS BATTLE-AXE INSTEAD OF HIS BOW: THOUTMOSIS IV. ALONE IN HIS WAR CHARIOT—DECORATION ON ITS LEFT-HAND OUTER PANEL.

6. WITH THE REINS ROUND HIS BODY, AND A PAIR OF PLUMED HORSES: THOUTMOSIS IV. IN HIS CHARIOT.



7. WITH SIX-SPOKED WHEELS, AS AGAINST THE EIGHT SPOKES OF THOUTMOSIS' CHARIOT: ONE FOUND BY MR. THEODORE DAVIS AT THEBES.



8. AS FOUND IN TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB, AND RECENTLY REMOVED: DISMANTLED CHARIOTS WITH SIX-SPOKED WHEELS PILED UP IN THE ANTE-CHAMBER.

In view of our double-page picture, and of the removal from Tutankhamen's tomb of the beautiful car of one of his chariots (shown above as found in the ante-chamber), we illustrate here, for comparison, two other examples of ancient Egyptian chariots, discovered in previous excavations in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes. The drawings of decoration detail from the chariot of Thoutmosis IV. (an 18th-Dynasty Pharaoh who reigned some fifty or sixty years before Tutankhamen) were made by Mr. Howard Carter. This chariot is

now in the Cairo Museum. It consists of three parts: (1) A semi-circular wooden body, open at the back; (2) Axle-tree and wheels; (3) Pole. The body is supported by the pole resting on the axle-tree, and the floor is of leather mesh-work. The eight-spoked wheels are tired with metal, and attached by a metal axle-pin. The body has four panels (two inside and two outside), ornamented with scenes in low relief. In Illustrations Nos. 2 and 4, Thoutmosis is seen accompanied by Mentu, the hawk-headed god of war.



# THE SUGGESTED PHARAOH OF THE EXODUS CAUSES AN INFLUX INTO EGYPT: TUTANKHAMEN ATTRACTS TOURISTS.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTER.



WHERE THE CLICK OF CAMERAS HAS BECOME AS FAMILIAR AS THE CREAK OF LOCAL THE PARAPET TO WATCH

It has been suggested by Mr. Arthur Weigall, the well-known archaeologist, who was at one time Inspector of Antiquities to the Egyptian Government, that Tutankhamen may prove to have been the Pharaoh of the Exodus, whose identity has never hitherto been established. Whatever may be the truth regarding the Exodus, there is no doubt that he is, in a very real sense, the Pharaoh of the "Exodus," or entry into Egypt, of a great and ever-increasing tribe of tourists and travellers, artists and correspondents, attracted to his tomb by the magnet of curiosity. There they watch the removal of its wonderful contents, and wait eagerly for the coming of the greatest "find" of all, the expected mummy of the king himself. Every train

WATER-WHEELS; THE ENTRANCE TO TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB, WITH SPECTATORS CROWDING THE REMOVAL OF "FINDS."

and Nile steamer from Cairo to Luxor swells the throng of visitors; and the hotels at Luxor are crowded. Thence the sightseers cross the Nile to the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings among the Theban hills. "The staircase descending into the rock of the tomb," writes Mr. Weigall, "lies some 15 feet below the level of the roadway, and one looks down upon it from above the perpendicular retaining walls; as the excavators pop in and out, like rabbits, the spectators jostle each other to obtain a view, cameras click, and the buzz of excitement is heard." The incessant click of the ubiquitous Kodak, indeed, must be a sound as familiar there as the constant creaking of the crude water-wheels which abound in the locality. —(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.—C.R.)



# AT HOME AND ABROAD: PICTORIAL RECORDS OF TOPICAL EVENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL, P. AND A. C.N., AND PHOTOPRESS.



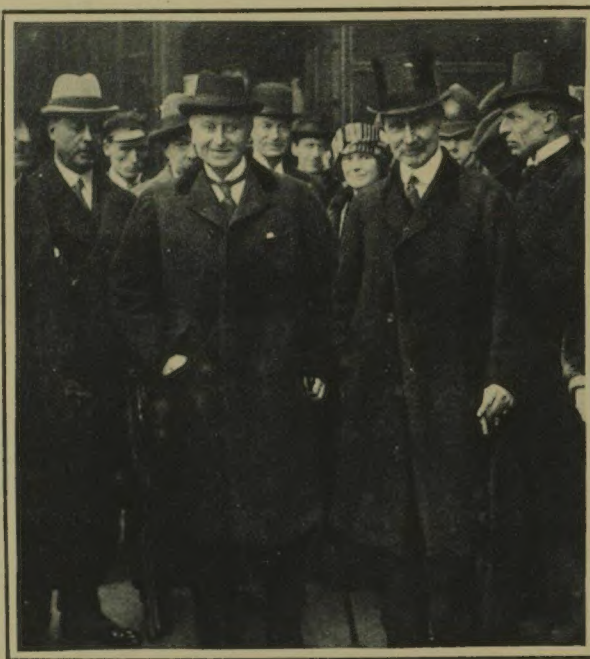
IN THE ANTARCTIC SETTING OF THE CHELSEA ARTS CLUB BALL, SUPERVISED BY OFFICERS OF THE "QUEST": MISS IVY KILBURN SCOTT (RIGHT) AND HER SAMOYEDE DOGS.



GROTESQUE PAGEANTRY FOR THE CHELSEA ARTS CLUB BALL: STUDENTS REHEARSING A TABLEAU OF RAN, GOD OF THE SEA, AND AEGIR, GODDESS OF THE SEA.



ADVOCATE OF AN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE: SENATOR BORAH (U.S.A.)



HOME FROM LAUSANNE: LORD CURZON (LEFT) MET BY MR. BONAR LAW AT VICTORIA.



THREATENED WITH HOUSE-BURNING: DR. G. SIGERSON, RESIGNED FROM THE IRISH SENATE.



GUARDED BY FRENCH SOLDIERS WITH FIXED BAYONETS: FRENCH ENGINEERS STACKING GERMAN COAL-BLOCKS IN THE RUHR DISTRICT.

The Chelsea Arts Club arranged to hold their annual costume ball at the Albert Hall on February 7. The setting and decorations were "Antarctic," designed by Sir Aston Webb, with the help of Commander Wild and the officers of the "Quest."—Senator Borah, who is said to be virtually the leader of the United States Senate, has taken a strong line in favour of calling a general International Economic Conference to settle the question of debts and reparations.—Lord Curzon arrived in London from Lausanne on February 5, and the same day had audience of the King and attended a Cabinet Council.—Dr. George Sigerson, the well-known writer, who is eighty-six, has resigned from the Irish Free State Senate



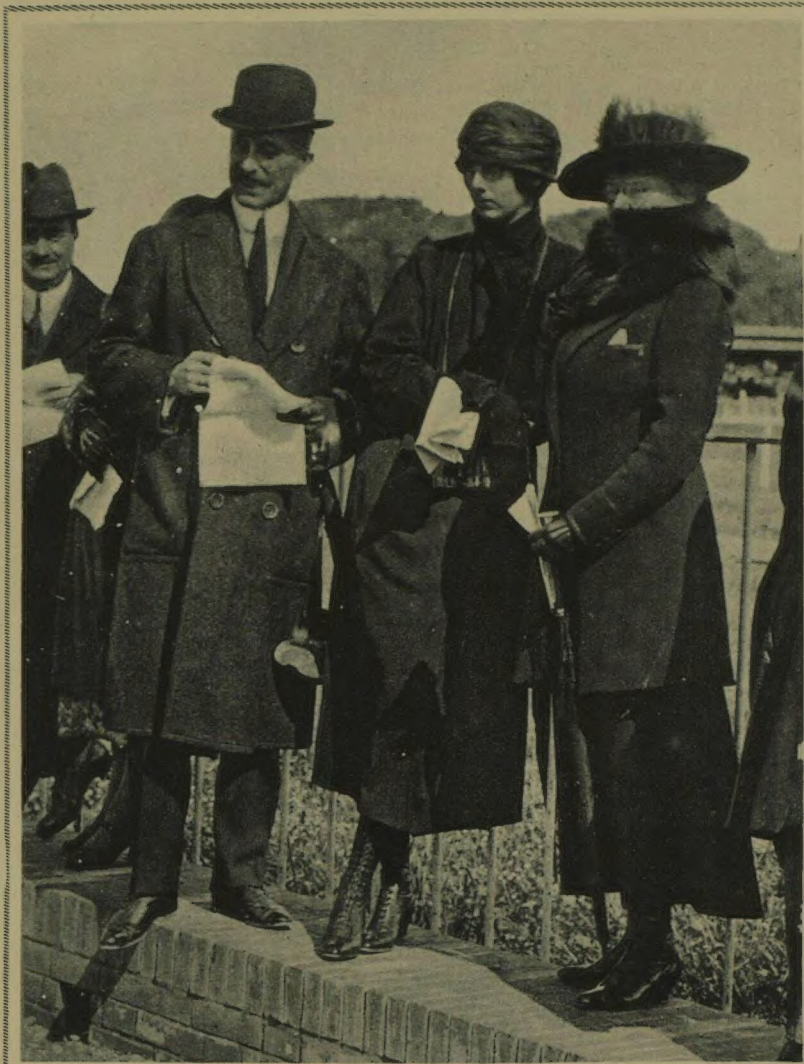
COMMUNICATIONS IN THE RUHR UNDER FRENCH MILITARY CONTROL: SOLDIERS IN CHARGE OF A GERMAN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AT MULHEIM.

since receiving letters threatening to burn his house and property. He said that for himself he did not care, but he had to consider the interests of his family. He is Professor of Biology in the National University at Dublin.—French troops recently advanced further into south Germany. On February 5 it was stated that a big military movement was probable, and that the Germans expected the occupation of Mannheim. At Essen a French sentry was assaulted, and, as the telephone employees refused to work for the French Commission, the French authorities again cut off all telephonic and telegraphic communication. Some German telegraphists who tried to lay a secret wire were arrested.



# AFTER BRITISH PRECEDENT: AN ITALIAN PRINCESS TO WED A NOBLE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MORANO PISCUCCI (ROME), TOPICAL, C.N., AND SPORT AND GENERAL.



NOW BETROTHED: PRINCESS YOLANDA OF SAVOY (CENTRE) AT A RACE-MEETING WITH A LADY AND GENTLEMAN IN WAITING.



BETROTHED TO CONTE CALVI DI BERGOLO, A CAPTAIN IN THE ITALIAN CAVALRY: PRINCESS YOLANDA—A DARK-EYED BEAUTY.



THE ELDEST CHILD OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY TO MARRY INTO THE NOBILITY: PRINCESS YOLANDA—A CHARMING FIGURE.



TAKEN DURING HER VISIT TO ENGLAND LAST SUMMER: PRINCESS YOLANDA (RIGHT) AT THE RIDING SCHOOL AT READING.

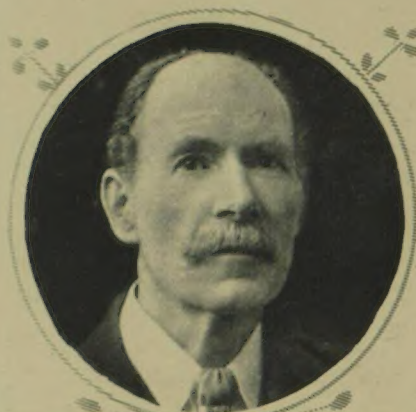
The King and Queen of Italy announced on February 5 their consent to the betrothal of their eldest daughter, Princess Yolanda, to Conte Calvi di Bergolo, a young nobleman who is a captain in the Italian cavalry. The Italian royal house has thus followed the example set by our own in the marriages of Princess Mary and Princess Patricia, and the betrothal of the Duke of York, to members of the aristocracy. Princess Yolanda, who inherits the beauty of her mother, formerly Princess Elena of Montenegro, was born in 1901. During her coming-of-age holiday in foreign capitals last year she visited England, where she charmed

all who met her. She is fond of sport and outdoor pursuits, being a first-rate oarswoman and a good lawn-tennis player and motor-car driver. She has taken much interest in English nursing, and has attended lectures at the English Hospital in Rome. Her fiancé, who was in London last year, is an accomplished horseman. He inherits a title conferred on Lazzaro Calvi by the King of Sardinia in 1816. His sister was married at Turin, early in 1914, to Prince Aage, son of Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and a first cousin of the Kings of Great Britain, Norway and Denmark, and of the late Emperor of Russia.



# PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY RUSSELL, L.N.A., ELLIOTT AND FRY, BARRATT, TOPICAL, C.N., VANDYK, SWAINE, AND ROL.



THE ISOLATOR OF HAFNIUM:  
DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT.



A KIDNAPPED IRISH SENATOR  
WHO ESCAPED: MR. J. BAGWELL.



SON OF A FORMER SPEAKER:  
THE LATE LORD SELBY.



A WELL-KNOWN MINERS' LEADER SAID TO  
HAVE RESIGNED: MR. HERBERT SMITH.



VICTOR OVER THE RUSSIANS IN 1904:  
THE LATE COUNT KUROKI, OF JAPAN.



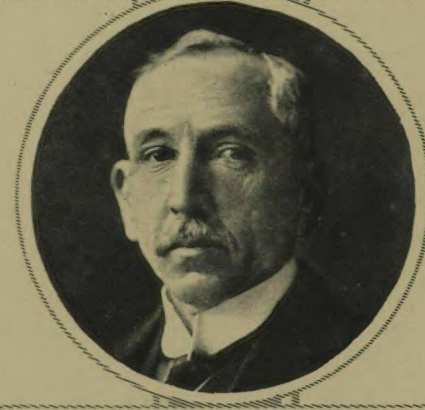
THE CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF ON HIS POSTPONED  
HONEYMOON: THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF CAVAN AT BEAULIEU.



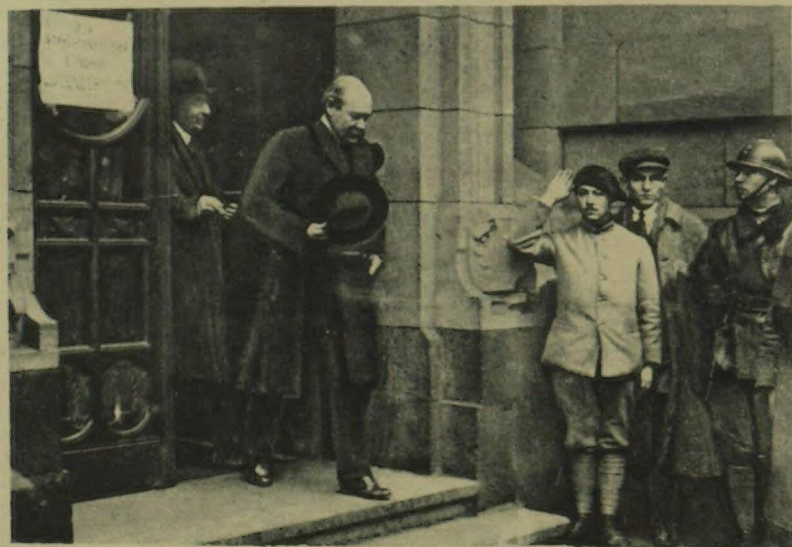
INVITED TO FORM A NEW AUSTRALIAN  
MINISTRY: MR. S. M. BRUCE.



KILLED BY A FALL AT GUY'S HOSPITAL:  
THE LATE DR. A. H. FISON.



PREMIER OF AUSTRALIA SINCE 1915:  
MR. W. M. HUGHES, WHO HAS RESIGNED.



THE FRENCH MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AT DÜSSELDORF: M. LE TROCQUER  
LEAVING GENERAL DEGOUTTE'S HEADQUARTERS.



SINCE RELEASED BY THE MOORS: GENERAL NAVARRO (THIRD FROM LEFT) AND  
OTHER SPANISH OFFICERS—A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN DURING THEIR CAPTIVITY.

Dr. Alexander Scott has isolated hafnium, the new element recently discovered by two Danish chemists named Coster and Hevesy. Dr. Scott is Director of Scientific Research at the British Museum, and has advised Lord Carnarvon on the preservation of Tutankhamen relics.—Mr. John Bagwell, General Manager of the Great Northern Railway of Ireland, was kidnapped by rebels on January 30, but escaped on February 1. His house near Clonmel was recently burnt.—Lord Selby was the elder son of the first Viscount, who, as Mr. W. C. Gully, was Speaker from 1895 to 1905.—Mr. Herbert Smith, President since 1906 of the Yorkshire Miners' Association, was recently reported to have resigned.—Count Kuroki, the famous Japanese general who won several battles against the Russians

in 1904, died at Tokyo on February 4.—Mr. Stanley Bruce, who was asked to succeed Mr. Hughes as Premier of Australia, is only thirty-nine. He was severely wounded in the war. In 1904 he rowed in the Cambridge boat.—Dr. A. H. Fison died from a fall at Guy's Hospital, while fixing an aerial there for a wireless entertainment. He was Lecturer on Physics there and at the London Hospital.—M. Le Trocquer, with General Weygand, has visited the Ruhr, to concert new measures with General Degoutte.—General Navarro and some 400 other Spanish prisoners were recently released by the Moors. They are said to have suffered great hardships during their eighteen months' captivity. At the same time Moorish prisoners were released by Spain.



## TOWN AND COUNTRY DANCE TO THE SAME BAND: "BROADCAST" MUSIC.

DRAWN BY W. R. S. STOTT.



THE "INVISIBLE" BAND, AS EMPLOYED AT THE "PUNCH AND JUDY" BALL: FASHIONABLE TOWNSFOLK AND COUNTRY FARMERS "FOOTING IT" SIMULTANEOUSLY TO THE MUSIC OF AN ORCHESTRA MILES AWAY.

Broadcast music has already been successfully used for many private dances, but its first appearance, so far as is known, at a big costume affair was at the "Punch and Judy" Ball in aid of the British Drama League, held at the Savoy Hotel on February 1. The Marconi Company provided special apparatus, and the British Broadcasting Company arranged to transmit dance tunes for the earlier part of the programme. Our illustration brings out the remarkable fact that dancers in many distant places, in London ball-rooms or in village halls—wherever, indeed, a

receiving-set has been installed—can foot it simultaneously to the identical strains of one and the same band. Thus, the centre drawing shows a dance orchestra playing at a broadcasting station, with a microphone suspended from the ceiling to record and transmit the sound. Above is seen a fashionable ball in town with a *de luxe* receiving-set (on the left) emitting the music, while below is going on a dance in a country village, where a progressive squire (on the right) operates the receiving-set with its loud speaker.—[Drawing Copyright in the U.S. and Canada.—C.R.]



## BOOKS OF THE DAY

By J. D. SYMON.

THE way in which a novel begins may not be essential to its success, but an attractive opening counts heavily. Great stories can surmount dull first chapters, otherwise many Waverleys, which too often go, like the lock of Giant Despair's Castle, "damnable hard" at the outset, would never have got a hearing. "Waverley" itself is the chief offender, and came in for heavy censure, which Scott acknowledged, although at the same time he stoutly refused to make any alteration. It is not, in fact, until Chapter VI. that the characters really begin to take shape and action.

More, perhaps, at the present day than at the first appearance of the Waverley novels, does this obstacle stand between readers, especially young readers, and the Great Magician. Here, if anywhere, it is lawful to skip. Certain young persons who complained that they "could not get on with Scott" have, to my knowledge, been grateful for a hint as to the chapter at which they ought to begin their first reading.

When, however, Scott plunges into his story at the first line of the chapter labelled "I." (exclusive of any formal "Introduction"), he has few rivals in the art of arousing interest and suggesting what is to follow. "Guy Mannering" and "The Antiquary" are the best examples, and "Quentin Durward," had Chapter II. only been the opening, would have made a worthy third. It was the irrepressible historian in Scott, striving with the novelist, that laid this handicap upon his work. Thackeray ran the same risk in "Esmond," but he sweetened the introductory historical pill by bringing in the personal fictitious element at once.

For the most part, masterpieces come at one stroke to their leading theme. The epics announce their subject in the first word. It is the wrath of Achilles, the wanderer Odysseus, arms and the man, man's first disobedience. If Dante is less direct, still, "the midway of this our mortal life" in which the poet found him in a gloomy wood astray, is sufficiently suggestive and symbolical. Returning to the novels, the Knight of La Mancha comes on the scene without preamble, and in a couple of paragraphs we have him full-length. The greater the novel the more personal the gambit. Copperfield begins with his own birth; Tristram Shandy even earlier. The Vicar of Wakefield's first words foreshadow him as the conscientious family man.

Only once does Jane Austen, for all her love of the sententious, begin a story with a sententious, abstract remark. Elsewhere, she is distinctly personal. A terse account of the match between Miss Maria Ward and Sir Thomas Bertram is the necessary and inevitable starting-point of "Mansfield Park"; the moment that the curtain goes up on "Sense and Sensibility" "the family of Dashwood" takes the stage as briskly as the Chuzzlewits of a later day. In her unfinished story, "THE WATSONS," just reissued with an introduction by Mr. Walkley (Parsons; 6s.), Miss Austen hurries three interdependent families into immediate interest. Sir Walter Elliot and his one book, the Baronetage, stand like an index to "Persuasion"; while the initial sentences introducing Catherine Morland and Emma Woodhouse are as revealing and premonitory as that with which Goldsmith brings on Dr. Primrose. Consciously or sub-consciously all these writers saw their way ahead.

For hard openings Meredith is proverbial. "Diana" and "The Egoist" have proved Sloughs of Despond to many—but for easy mastery of the personal coupled with its appropriate inanimate adjunct,

commend me to the beginning of "Evan Harrington." It is Mel and his shop in one flash, and, let the further embroideries be what they will, Mel and his shop remain the warp and woof of the story.

There the personal element combines with the scenic, just as in "Adam Bede" we catch our first glimpse of the hero in his carpenter's shop. So "Le Peau de Chagrin"—we may pass over the hieroglyphic borrowed from "Tristram Shandy"—opens with Rastignac at the door of the gaming-house. If, in "Le Père Goriot," Balzac delays the entrance of the title-character, the fitness of the opening is not imperilled, for the essentials of person and scene are equally well served by the immediate introduction of Mme. Vauquer and the Maison Vauquer. Fusion of the scenic with the personal touches fine art in the first sentence of "Cranford."

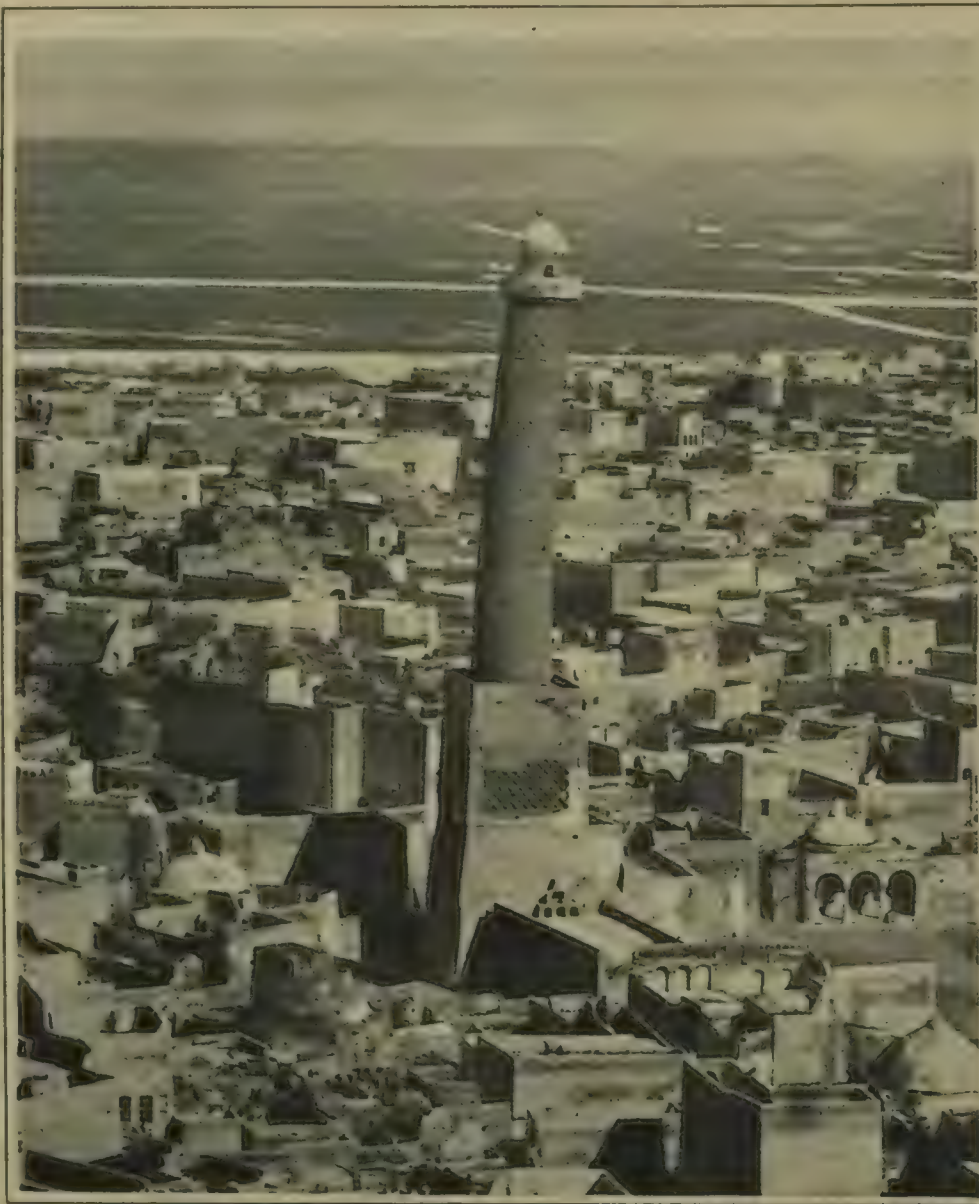
The description of scene, with the personal element either in abeyance or not particularised, demands

ultra-modern material, finds its chief interest in the gradual assertion and vindication of ideas considered old-fashioned. The book, apart from its dramatic merits, is important as indicating a probable reaction against a hectic type of fiction.

It is difficult to say how far the opening counts in the ultra-progressive forms of the contemporary novel. Several of the newer writers are trying to discover an entirely fresh method, and of these the most revolutionary is Virginia Woolf. It will not do to read her work with any preconceived notions of matter or manner in one's head. "JACOB'S ROOM" (The Hogarth Press; 7s. 6d.), with its flood of seemingly detached images, reminded me at first of that early Futurist picture, "The Street Comes into the Room," where all the out-of-doors turmoil crowds in at the opening of a window. I do not know whether the chaotic jumble of that canvas could ever be resolved into harmony, for drawing is ultimately static. The written word, however, has the advantage of fluidity, and, when the mind acts and reacts upon it, a coherent and harmonious scheme may emerge. Such a scheme certainly does emerge from the apparent inconsequences of "Jacob's Room." This looks like justification of the method, but I wonder whether Mrs. Woolf is fair to her extraordinary genius in leaving quite so much to the reader's independent effort. Or is that only the cry of an "indolent reviewer," too hide-bound by old conventions to appreciate new forms?

Mr. L. H. Myers, in his first novel, "THE ORISSERS" (Putnam; 7s. 6d.), is of to-day in his frankness and his philosophy, but he is content with an ordinary narrative style, which has nothing to distinguish it from the plain, workmanlike, well-turned English of the last thirty years. Although this is his maiden appearance in fiction, Mr. Myers manages the crucial business of the beginning like an old hand. He gets an impressive effect at once, with due economy of means. He, too, requires patience, because he has a philosophy to expound, as well as a story to tell, and he is very deliberate with it all. But if he may lack that "pep" (blessed word!) which Mr. Sinclair Lewis recommends English novelists to sprinkle more freely upon their work, Mr. Myers has a surprising power of carrying the reader along, even against his will. And "pep" is not everything. In fact, the Main Street doctrine runs the risk of providing a dish that is all seasoning. Mr. Myers's novel would secure attention merely because it is written by the son of the late Frederick Myers, but it has qualities and merits that make it quite independent of its author's heredity. It may not be a very original story, but it is original in its analysis of character, and a book to be remembered.

The appearance of a cheap edition of the much-discussed "Jurgen" (The Bodley Head; 7s. 6d.) adds point and interest to a personal sketch of Mr. James Branch Cabell in the American *Bookman* for February. Mr. Cabell is somewhat of a recluse. It is very difficult to lure him away from his home at Richmond, Virginia, to the whirl of literary and artistic New York. Although he has a name for cruddition, his library is said to be meagre, and he is no collector of books. That does not, however, discount his learning. The writer of the sketch represents him as "a disappointed idealist." One regrets to hear that he cannot stand criticism. "He believes that he is writing an epos of humanity, a cycle of man, but in reality he is only writing the subjective autobiography of Cabell." Readers of "Jurgen" must not take this too literally. All the lurid tales circulated about Cabell are untrue.



"LEANING" TOWARDS IRAQ OR TURKEY? THE MINARET OF THE TWELFTH-CENTURY MOSQUE OF NUR ED DIN AT THE DISPUTED CITY OF MOSUL—AN EASTERN COUNTERPART OF THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA.

The leaning tower of Pisa and the twisted spire of Chesterfield have an Oriental counterpart in the minaret of the chief mosque at Mosul, the Turkish claim to which city has been referred to the League of Nations. Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell, Assistant Political Officer at Baghdad, in her book, "Amurath to Amurath," writes: "Nur ed Din, the Atabeg (1146-1172), built a second Friday mosque in the bazaar, and this must be the great mosque with the leaning minaret which stands in the centre of the town, but how much of the original work remains I could not determine, for Mohammedan feeling was running high when I was in Mosul, and at such times it is wiser not to ask for admittance into mosques." Air views of Mosul appear on another page.

rather more patience from the reader, but in good hands it makes a perfectly safe opening. That it was the favourite device of Dickens marks it with the seal of the expert. Novelists of to-day may fight shy of it, or practice it in smaller compass, but now and then one finds something quite in the Dickens manner. Mr. Swinnerton, for example, in his new novel, "THE THREE LOVERS" (Methuen; 7s. 6d.), begins with a picture of an inclement September evening in London, which is not only compelling and entirely suitable to the story he is about to tell, but is also memorable as a piece of descriptive prose. It is long since I have read an opening that caught and charmed me so much. Had it been merely imitative, it would not have succeeded: the charm lies in the transposition of an old theme into the modern key. Conversely, the story itself, wrought from

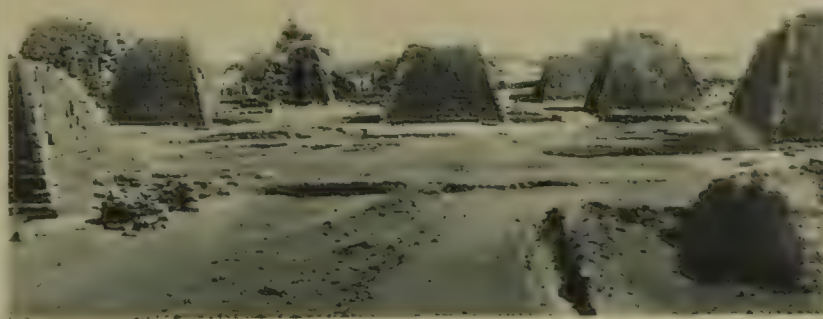


## ETHIOPIA'S LOST HISTORY REVEALED: IMPORTANT "EGYPTIAN FINDS."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF PROFESSOR G. A. REISNER, PH.D., OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, DIRECTOR OF THE HARVARD-BOSTON EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.



BEFORE EXCAVATION BY THE HARVARD-BOSTON EXPEDITION: THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF MEROE, THE OLD CAPITAL OF SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA.



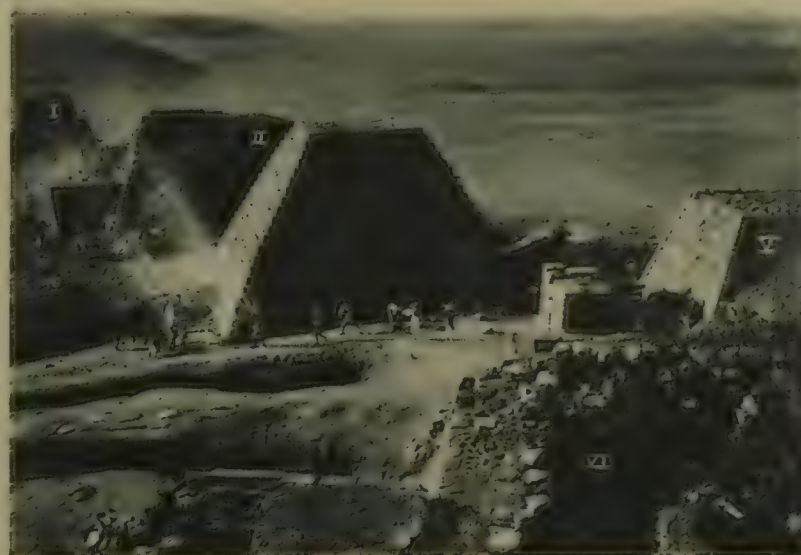
AFTER EXCAVATION: THE WESTERN CEMETERY (LOOKING NORTH) AT MEROE, WHERE KING ERGAMENES ESTABLISHED HIS RULE OVER ALL ETHIOPIA.



A MISSING CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT EGYPT RECOVERED: ETHIOPIAN ROYAL PYRAMIDS AT MEROE—(IN FOREGROUND) THE SOUTHERN CEMETERY; (BEYOND) THE GREAT NORTHERN CEMETERY, WITH THE HARVARD-BOSTON CAMP ON THE LEFT.



THE BURIAL-PLACE OF THE GREAT KING WHO UNITED ETHIOPIA: THE TOMB OF ERGAMENES (ARIKAMAN) IN THE NORTHERN CEMETERY AT MEROE.



PYRAMIDS OF (I.) QUEEN AMANTÊRE; (II.) KING AMANKHABALE; (V.) PRINCE ARIK-KHARÊR; (VI.) AMANSHAKATÊ: THE S. END OF THE N. CEMETERY.

The discovery of Tutankhamen's tomb has bulked so largely in the public mind that little has been heard of another "great find" of hardly less importance—that of the tombs of the Ethiopian kings, some of whom at one time (710 to 661 B.C.) ruled all Egypt and formed the 25th Dynasty. The lost history of this period has been revealed by the excavations of the Boston-Harvard expedition at Napata and Meroe, as described by its director, Professor G. A. Reisner, in his memorable article which was published in our issue for January 27. The various pages of illustrations there given, from his previously unpublished photographs, dealt with the discoveries at Napata, the ancient capital of Northern Ethiopia. Those given above illustrate the royal tombs at Meroe, the capital of Southern Ethiopia, and

objects found there are shown on a double-page. Professor Reisner writes: "A king named Arikaman (called Ergamenes by the Greeks) overcame the northern kingdom and united Ethiopia for the six most prosperous reigns of Meroe. About 100 B.C. the kingdom was again divided." After the Roman conquest, however, "Meroe again absorbed Northern Ethiopia, and the kings of Meroe ruled with declining power for another 350 years. . . . Finally the south fell an easy prey to the King of Abyssinia." In the lower right-hand photograph may be noted two open stairways leading to burial-chambers under the pyramids. The adjoining photograph shows the greatest pyramids of the Meroitic kingdom at its most prosperous period. The first tomb on the left is that of Ergamenes, the friend of Ptolemy IV.



## REVELATIONS OF FORGOTTEN ETHIOPIA: TREASURES AND

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF PROFESSOR G. A. REISNER, PH.D., OF HARVARD



WITH A LION-HEADED COUCH OF "TUTANKHAMEN" TYPE: THE END OF A STONE BENCH, OF EGYPTIAN DESIGN, FOR THE MURDER OF KING ERGAMENES.



GREEK MYTH IN ETHIOPIAN ART: A BRONZE MEDALLION (8CM. DIAMETER) OF ACTEON AND HIS DOGS.



FOUND, WITH THE ABOVE MEDALLION, IN THE TOMB OF KING AMANKHENWEL: A BRONZE BASIN.

GLITTERING ON THE WRIST OF AN ETHIOPIAN QUEEN STEWED THE TREASURES OF AN ENAMELLED GOLD BRACELET FROM A TYPICAL AT BARKAL.



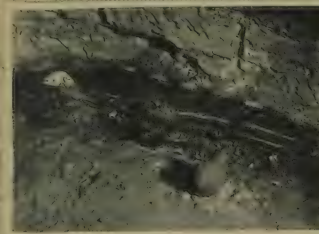
WHERE SERVANTS WERE BURIED WITH THE KING: THE ANTE-CHAMBER OF AMANITENMIZE'S TOMB (1875 A.D.)—THE PARTLY BLOCKED DOOR LEADING TO HIS OWN SEPULCHRE.



ROMAN ART IN ETHIOPIA: A BRONZE LAMP, WITH CENTAUR FROM AMANKHENWEL'S PYRAMID (75-100 A.D.).

## TRAGEDIES OF THE TOMBS—GOLD; BRONZE; IMMURED SLAVES.

UNIVERSITY, DIRECTOR OF THE HARVARD-BOSTON EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.



"AS CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS, COME TO DUST": THE SKELETON OF A PRINCESS IN A DECAYED WOODEN COFFIN.



THE SKELETON OF A GIRL SLAVE "PLACED (PROBABLY ALIVE) IN THE TOMB WITH THE PRINCESS."



WITH PAINTED WALLS, BUT STRIPPED OF ITS CONTENTS BY ROBBERIES: QUEEN KHENNUN'S TOMB, AS FOUND ON OPENING THE DOOR.



A GREEK GOD FROM ETHIOPIA: A BRONZE HEAD FOUND IN THE TOMB OF PRINCE ARIKHARER (DIED C. 15 B.C.).



SHOWING A HOLE MADE BY THIEVES: THE BLOCKED DOOR OF THE TOMB OF QUEEN KHENNUN (C. 250 B.C.).



WITH SKELETONS OF SERVANTS: THE OUTER CHAMBER OF A PLUNDERED TOMB AT MEROE—(AT THE BACK) THE OPENING INTO THE CHIEF BURIAL-CHAMBER.

The Ethiopian phase in the history of ancient Egypt was practically a blank until the excavations at Meroe, Napata, and Barkal, conducted by the Harvard-Boston expedition under Professor G. A. Reisner, provided materials for writing the last chapter. These photographs, therefore, represent discoveries which are steadily "push-making." Some, it will be noticed, show the influence of Greek and Roman art and legend. "Ethiopia," wrote Professor Reisner in our issue of January 27, "seems always to have possessed a charm for men of more northern lands. To Homer it was the land of the 'careless Ethiopians,' where the Olympian gods retired for recreation. . . . The Egyptians called this region Cush, which was also its name in the Old Testament. Later, when Ethiopia became a kingdom, the rulers still called their land Cush. . . . But the Greeks called the man of Cush 'Althiops' or 'Burnt face,' and classical authors

write of Cush as 'the land of the Ethiopians.' Pliny gives the names of nine writers who contributed books on Ethiopia . . . but none of them has left us any material for a history of the land. . . . Between 1000 and 750 B.C. Ethiopia, a province of Egypt, became independent, and maintained its independent existence for eleven centuries. It is this independent kingdom of Ethiopia which has been the subject of the researches of the Harvard-Boston Expedition. The chronological basis essential to a reconstruction of the history of Ethiopia has been established by the excavation of the royal cemeteries at El-Kurru, Nuri, and Barkal, around Napata, and those around Meroe." One of the Merottic kings, Arikaman (Greek Ergamenes) united northern and southern Ethiopia. "About 100 B.C. the kingdom was again divided. This division was ended by Petronius, the Roman prefect, who invaded Northern Ethiopia and destroyed Napata."



## NAVIGATORS OF THE SHIP OF STATE: THE BRITISH

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG. (COPYRIGHTED

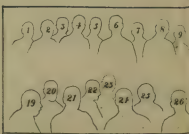


## CABINET; WITH OTHER MINISTERS AND COURT OFFICIALS.

IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—C.R.)



As numbered in the adjoining key-plan, the figures are—(1) Major H. Barnston, M.P., Comptroller of the Household; (2) Sir S. Hoare, Bt., M.P., Secretary for Air; (3) Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Gibbs, M.P., Treasurer of the Household; (4) Lieut.-Colonel G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P., Secretary of Mines; (5) Mr. D. P. Fleming, K.C., M.P., Solicitor-General for Scotland; (6) Sir T. Inskip, K.C., M.P., Solicitor-General; (7) Captain the Hon. W. C. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., Under-Secretary for the Colonies; (8) Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., Postmaster-General; (9) Major J. W. Hills, M.P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury; (10) the Duke of Sutherland, Under-Secretary for Air; (11) Major G. C. Tryon, M.P., Minister of Pensions; (12) Mr. Ronald McNeill, M.P., Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; (13) Earl Winterton, M.P., Under-Secretary for India; (14) Sir J. Baird, Bt., M.P., First Commissioner of Works; (15) Major A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour; (16) Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Walter Guinness, M.P., Under-Secretary for War; (17) the Marquess of Linlithgow, Civil Lord of the Admiralty;



(18) Mr. G. Locker-Lampson, M.P., Charity Commissioner; (19) the Earl of Derby, K.G., Secretary for War; (20) Lieut.-Colonel Sir R. Sanders, Bt., M.P., Minister of Agriculture; (21) Viscount Cave, Lord Chancellor; (22) Major Sir P. Lloyd-Greame, M.P., President of the Board of Trade; (23) Major E. F. L. Wood, M.P., President of the Board of Education; (24) Marquess Curzon, Foreign Secretary; (25) Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, M.P., Home Secretary; (26) The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., Lord President of the Council; (27) Mr. L. C. M. S. Amery, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty; (28) Mr. A. Bonar Law, M.P., Prime Minister; (29) Sir Montague Barlow, M.P., Minister of Labour; (30) Viscount Peel, Secretary for India; (31) The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., Colonial Secretary; (32) Lieut.-Colonel Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, Minister of Health; (33) Viscount Navar, Secretary for Scotland; (34) Mr. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer. This group does not include the Attorney-General (Sir D. McGarr Hogg, K.C., M.P.) or the Under-Secretary for the Home Department (Lt.-Col. the Hon. G. F. Stanley).





# The World of the Theatre

By J. T. GREIN.

## THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE.—QUEUES.—A. E. DRINKWATER.

MY readers may remember that some weeks ago I told them a pretty story of how a London theatre was to be built on what I would term an altruistic basis, and how my friend Mr. Laurence Cohen informed me that it was all moonshine, and indicated how he did it entirely off his own bat. Since then my pretty tale has materialised in a somewhat different way.

When I conceived the idea of the People's Theatre, I said to myself, "I have the plays, I have the players, I have some money too, but not enough; and I have not got the house." How can I obtain more sinews and a bow for my arrow? So, in the spirit of "Artemas," I went to a friend of mine—one well known in Jewry who loves the Race—and I said, "If I find a first-rate playhouse for a People's Theatre, down East, will you give me some money for the cause?" And, practically on the same errand, I went to that good and wise man, Councillor J. W. Rosenthal, the owner of the Pavilion Theatre in the Whitechapel Road—than which there is no finer and more up-to-date in London. And to him I said: "Councillor, you who love your people and have done much for them, will you do more and give them what they want—a People's Theatre at your Pavilion—if I join hands with you and provide the company and the plays?" My first-mentioned friend said: "If you can name the house, I will give you the shekels you ask for." And Councillor Rosenthal said: "If you will assure me of a first-rate company and first-rate plays—for nothing less will satisfy my patrons in the East—I will lend you my house; I will give you light and music and service in front and behind; I will lend you my store-house full of furniture and all the properties that abound in my go-down; and I shall feel honoured to be your henchman in so fine a cause."

And so it came to pass that on Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1923, four men foregathered round a table in an office at 32, Shaftesbury Avenue. They were Councillor Rosenthal; his faithful A.D.C., Mr. Brown; Mr. A. E. Filmer, the producer; and the founder of the enterprise. They vowed to one another allegiance, fair play, and harmony, and before the hands of the clock marked one half-hour's progress a document was signed which embodied the whole of the scheme—the basis, the finance, and the constitution of the People's Theatre. Nor was it a ponderous, elaborate deed of vellum on many crammed pages. Nay, it was one sheet of ordinary note-paper such as is used in commerce, and it set out in twenty-five lines of clear language that which had taken years to materialise.

Thus on that 22nd of January, at three-forty in the afternoon precisely, came into being the People's Theatre in the East End of London, and we went hence with contentment in our hearts, and the silent prayer that what we had created would be for the good of London's Eastern world, and be destined to live and flourish for the enlightenment of the masses and the progress of the educational force which is the drama. So be it!

As I write, the world at large, thanks to *The Illustrated London News*, is well acquainted with the scheme, and already an avalanche of correspondence proves how warmly the new-comer is welcomed as a long-felt want. And not the least of my joys in reading all these greetings was the offer of my friend and comrade, Leon M. Lion, that he will be the first guest to add lustre to our opening season by appearing as Lick-cheese in Bernard Shaw's first play, "Widowers' Houses," which it was my good fortune to produce at the Independent Theatre as long ago as 1893. It is a felicitous idea on the part of my friend Lion, for thus the theatre which was created last century to revolutionise our drama, and contribute its share towards this end, has become a link with the present generation, when the People's Theatre will, it is hoped, help the peaceful task of uplifting the workers down East by happy evenings spent with good plays and fine acting.

May I appeal to the stars in the world of the theatre who happen to read these lines to follow Mr. Lion's excellent example, and thereby strengthen our hands and consolidate the foundation of the People's Theatre?

"Polly," the dear thing, has taken the bull by the horns and cut off the queue. Henceforth, tickets for the Kingsway can only be obtained in the civilised



YET ANOTHER PAULA TANQUERAY: MR. LESLIE HENSON AS MISS GLADYS COOPER, IN "THE CABARET GIRL," AT THE WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.

Mr. Leslie Henson, having recovered from his illness, recently assumed the part originally prepared for him in "The Cabaret Girl," and played during his absence by Mr. Norman Griffin, who made an admirable substitute. Mr. Leslie Henson's impersonation of Miss Gladys Cooper in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" is a remarkable piece of "make-up."—[Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.]

way, either at the libraries or (and that is a reform of importance) at the box-office. That may still mean the survival of the queue in another sense—namely, under shelter instead of at the mercy of the weather. To me it has always been a riddle how the queue

Others have tried it; but, somehow, the old order of things always returned—people would prefer wind and weather to binding themselves to a fixed date. In older days there was, perhaps, a sound argument in favour of the queue. London expanded and distance grew, while locomotion remained slow and difficult. But that will not hold water now. The Underground, the Council trams, and the L.G.O.C. have orchestrated the movement of London to perfection. You may reach now, even after the theatre, quite far-away suburbs which in the beginning of the century were considered an excursion. Then why do managers not combine to abolish the queue? Why have I, if I take a theatre for a short lease, no right to make my patrons of pit and gallery comfortable? Why should people elect to stand for hours—sometimes for a whole day—in our fitful climate? You will say, "That is their business," and that is a cry unanswerable.

But there are some other sides to the question. Is the queue not an illegal "obstruction"? Watch the Strand in the neighbourhood of the Lyceum, or Floral Street when Covent Garden is open—it is a perfect nuisance to pedestrians and wheel-traffic. Again, look at the impostures—early-comers who sell their places; messenger boys who act as *locum tenentes* for their employers; ill-mannered obtruders who oust the more bashful from their coign of vantage; chair-mongers who provide seats for those willing to pay and thereby cumber the approach to the theatre-doors. Lastly—and that is the main point—is it right that the playgoer who cannot afford to stand in the queue, nor yet afford to pay for a numbered seat, should be prevented from access because the box-office to pit and gallery does not open before the doors? The result is obvious. The greatest lovers of the drama are among the slender-pursed: if they are kept away, there is indirect damage to the box-office. Are our managers so purblind that this wanton loss of good money (and ardent patrons) has not yet struck them?

The music-halls have long since set the good and wise example. But now that the authorities of the Kingsway Theatre have boldly proclaimed reform, there is hope that the rest will follow.

A grave and silent man was A. E. Drinkwater, the husband of Miss Lilian Revell, the father of John Drinkwater, the poet. At a first approach his mien was somewhat forbidding—a John Bull type with a kindly eye—but the better you knew him the more lovable he became. He was staunch; he was learned; he was profound; and in his very quiet way he had a nimble wit that sparkled in extra-dry effervescence.

As an actor he played many parts, from Shakespeare to Shaw. As an author, too, he had his successes, and in some of his work (notably the "Legend of Vandal") one could trace the vein that made his son John famous. But his life-work was really producing and managing. Nor could any leader of a theatre have a henchman more trustworthy, or a counsellor as sure and as safe. In his quietude, his serenity, his unruffled temper, he obtained results by intellect and persuasion, when others would have stormed and torn their hair. To him Granville Barker—whose *alter ego* he was at the Savoy and the Kingsway—owes much. A. E. Filmer (anon the producer of the People's Theatre) owes him more, for it was Drinkwater who found and formed him. I myself am in his debt; for in 1917, when I attempted a Repertory Season at the Court, he gave me Elizabeth Barker's second play, "Partners," which was of rare quality, and he led my actors to give a fine performance. But the file is

long of those who have been guided by him in the progress of their life-work. Only, the world knew it not. He was a silent man, averse from the trumpet. He allowed his light to remain shaded, but its rays illuminated the world of our theatre, and will shine upon the scroll of honour.



A "GREAT FIND" AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE: THE CO-OPTIMISTS IN THEIR EGYPTIAN SKIT, "ON THE BANKS OF THE NILE."

The Co-Optimists have introduced into their sixth new programme an amusing skit on the Tutankhamen "find." The photograph shows (l. to r.) Mr. Davy Burnaby as Cleopatra, watching with consternation the discoverers leaving the tomb, Mr. Laddie Cliff, Miss Phyllis Monkman, Miss Elsa Macfarlane, Mr. Gilbert Childs, Miss Babs Valerie, Mr. Stanley Holloway, and Miss Betty Chester. The objects found include a cheese, an alarm clock, a bottle of Bass, old jokes, sausages, and a pawnbroker's "arms."

Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.

survived so much longer than other antiquated, barbarisms—for instance, the backless seats in a pit and gallery of horrible memory.

Now, ere this there have been attempts to do away with the queue. Irving tried it once—booked his pit, and there was tumult in the theatre for his pains.



# "À VERSAILLES!"—WITH PUBLIC FUNDS: RESTORING FALLEN GLORY.



VERSAILLES IN DECAY, TO BE RESTORED AT NATIONAL EXPENSE: SUBSIDENCES IN THE PAVED APPROACH TO THE CHÂTEAU.



SHOWING GREAT GAPS AND DISPLACEMENTS IN THE MASONRY: A BALUSTRADE AT VERSAILLES FALLING TO RUIN.



DILAPIDATIONS AT THE TRIANONS IN THE GROUNDS OF VERSAILLES: A RUINED BRIDGE OVER A DRIED-UP AND WEED-GROWN STREAM.



TO BE RESTORED, CLEANED, AND TREATED WITH WHITE WAX: ONE OF THE MARBLE STATUES AT VERSAILLES.



WHERE ICE WAS MADE FOR THE ROYAL BANQUETS: THE KING'S REFRIGERATING HOUSE AT VERSAILLES DEVoured BY IVY.



TYPICAL OF THE DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF VERSAILLES: FALLEN PLASTER IN ONE OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE TRIANONS.

The deplorable state of ruin and dilapidation into which the château and grounds of Versailles have been allowed to fall has at length stirred the national conscience of France, and steps have been taken to restore this great monument and treasure-house of modern French history and the art of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The Chamber of Deputies, a few days ago, unanimously voted an annual sum of 31,350,000 francs (nominally £1,254,000), for a period of five years, to be placed at the disposal of the Fine Arts Department to carry out the

necessary repairs. The open-air marble statuary will be cleaned and treated with three layers of white wax, which the marble absorbs, thus regaining its brilliance and becoming weather-proof. The splendid gardens laid out by Lenôtre will resume their ancient beauty and something of their social glories, for it is proposed to revive the "saison de Versailles" in the spring, and to hold annual fêtes in the park and the Trianons, to raise funds for the restoration work. The Opéra of Versailles, closed since 1855, may possibly be reopened.





# THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



## CLOUDLAND.

By Professor J. Arthur Thomson, M.A., LL.D., Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen.

THOSE who enjoy the scenery of the sky cannot wonder that the Greeks and all imaginative peoples living in suitable meteorological conditions should have revelled in a mythology of the clouds. Hermes, the wool-bearer, the shepherd of the clouds, was born where the clouds are born, on the Greek mountains; and under this highest personification

of the water-dust. It is well known that clouds often sink and dissolve at night, when there is little or nothing in the way of uprising air-currents. As a well-known instance of the prolonged suspension of dust in the air, we may recall the eruption of the volcano of Krakatoa on August 27, 1883, when an enormous column of dust and vapour was shot out to a height of twenty miles. The very fine dust was carried all over the earth and gradually brought down in the rain, but its suspension lasted far into the following year, and gave rise to gorgeous red sunsets which still linger in our memory.

### The Multitudinous Dust.

In the course of time, the dust-particles, weighted with water, are brought to earth, but there is an ample supply to take their place. Part of the supply comes from the powdering of the millions of small meteorites which fall into the earth every day—the cosmic dust. The rest is due to the smoke of fires, the explosions of volcanoes, and the

wind-swept dust of the earth. Even bacteria make their contribution. In his unsurpassable "Realm of Nature," Dr. Hugh Robert Mill mentions that every puff of smoke from a cigarette contains about 4,000,000,000 separate granules of dust; and Dr. Aitken, who counted the suspended dust-motes, found that a cubic centimetre of air contained hundreds of thousands in a city, thousands in a village, and hundreds in the open country. To the reflection from the dust-motes we owe the scattering of the sunlight that puts the stars out by day. To the dust we owe not only the clouds, but the rose of dawn, the red sunset, the shimmer of twilight, and no small part of the blue sky itself. An interesting chapter on the Aesthetics of the Dust might be added to Ruskin's "Ethics."

### Cloud-Forming.

The water-vapour evaporated by the heat of the sun's rays from sea and land is diffused through the air and goes on increasing till saturation is reached. If more water-vapour is added there must be condensation, but the amount of water-vapour that a mass of air can hold before becoming super-saturated varies with the temperature. The higher and colder layers of the atmosphere can hold less water-vapour than the lower and warmer layers. In his clear and beautiful book on "Clouds" (1920), Mr. George Aubourne Clarke notes that "at a height of 5 kilometres (or 3 miles) a given volume of air can contain less than one-fifth of the water-vapour that it can hold at the surface; while at double that height the amount of water-vapour present must be less than one-thirtieth of the surface quantity." Thus the lower layers of the atmosphere show most cloud and the densest cloud.

When air saturated with water-vapour is cooled, there must be condensation of water or ice-crystals around the dust-nuclei. They sink downwards, and, coalescing with others, may fall as rain-drops or snow-flakes. Or it may be that as they slowly sink they are evaporated in a warmer or less humid layer of air. Their place in the upper layer is taken by others. The question then is how the air is cooled, and the answers are complex. It may be enough to notice that the moist air may be raised by change of pressure to a colder level; and that warm humid air may flow into a cooler region such as the rocky glen or above the sea. But there are other ways in which the condensation may be brought about.

### Kinds of Clouds.

In 1803 Luke Howard suggested a threefold classification of clouds which has been the basis of its successors. He applied the name *cirrus* (wisp of hair) to the lofty, curl-like clouds. These, we suppose, are the clouds woven from the golden threads which Frigga, the wife of Odin, spun in the Hall of the Mists. Secondly, Howard gave the name *cumulus* to the heaped-up, rounded masses of cloud, like piled-up wool-packs when small, but increasing to indescribably grand mountains of snow. Howard's third type was the *stratus*, a low-lying horizontal sheet which we call a fog when it surrounds us. It is plain that there are transitions between Howard's three types, and that one type may pass into the other. Even Pindar had been pleased by the way a substantial cloud is teased at its fringes, for he spoke of the "stretched-out hair" of Semele, the cloud-mother of Bacchus, with the strength of the vine in her bosom. Thus the International Classification recognises intermediate forms like *cirro-stratus* (often producing haloes around the sun or moon), *cirro-cumulus* (mackerel sky), *strato-cumulus*, and so on, besides the dark, irregularly shaped, ragged-edged *nimbus*, or rain-cloud. Cirrus clouds are composed of minute ice-crystals in the form of hexagonal thin plates and needles, which act as prisms, and everyone knows the colour-effects that result. The altitude of *cirrus* clouds is on an average 30,000 feet, of mackerel sky between 10,000 and 23,000 feet, of rain-cloud below 7000 feet, of wool-pack between 6000 and 4500 feet, and of *stratus* or high fog under 3000 feet.

### Importance of Clouds.

We cannot leave the subject of clouds, of which we have had no more than a few glimpses, without recognising their importance as a curtain by day and



"WOVEN FROM THE GOLDEN THREADS WHICH FRIGGA, THE WIFE OF ODIN, SPUN IN THE HALL OF THE MISTS": CIRRUS CLOUDS.

were a dozen others which have all melted away like the clouds themselves. For it is the science of the clouds that interests man to-day, though we know of children who still see the chariots in the sky, or the delectable mountains, or sprawling giants frowning at one another.

### The Dust of the Air.

It is a remarkable fact, first made clear by Dr. John Aitken, that we owe all the scenery of the sky to dust-particles. For the water-vapour in the atmosphere will not condense except on something solid, and that basis is afforded by the dust. If dustless air containing water-vapour be cooled below the dew-point, no condensation occurs, but, if ordinary air be admitted, minute globules of water condense around the dust-motes, and a fog or cloud is formed. For a cloud is a high-up fog. The globule of water may remain a fluid pellicle, or it may freeze into a crystal; and one drop may incorporate another until it is so heavy that it must fall. In soft hail it seems that larger ice-particles sinking downwards capture smaller ones—forming the familiar little balls, the size of small shot. The story of hard, or true, hailstones is more complicated. It appears that raindrops are carried up by a whirling eddy to a cold height, where they freeze, and if they are thrown out beyond the vortex they fall to the earth. But on their way down they may pass through a rain-cloud, get a coating of water, become involved in the ascending current again, and be carried up where the water freezes and is surrounded by snow particles. Then sinking follows once more. Yet the same sequence may occur again, and a big hailstone shows several alternating zones of snow and ice, corresponding to its ups and downs. But our immediate point is simply that for the formation of rain, mist, fog, cloud, and snow it is almost always necessary that there be dust-particles in the air. In other words, condensation of water-vapour usually requires a solid substance. But a saving clause must be added to the effect that the disassociated atoms, or ions, in air through which a strong electric current has been passed may serve as nuclei for condensation.

### Why Do Not the Clouds Fall?

The question arises how is it that the water-dust does not fall, or fall more rapidly? Part of the answer may be found in the smallness of the particles and the friction they encounter in sinking through the air. Everyone knows how quickly large particles of dust will sink in still water, and how long very minute particles remain suspended. The same holds good for the air. Another reason, however, is the uprise of warm air from the earth during the day, for this will tend to counteract the down-sinking



"ROUNDED MASSES LIKE PILED-UP WOOL-PACKS WHEN SMALL, BUT INCREASING TO INDESCRIBABLY GRAND MOUNTAINS OF SNOW": CUMULUS CLOUDS.

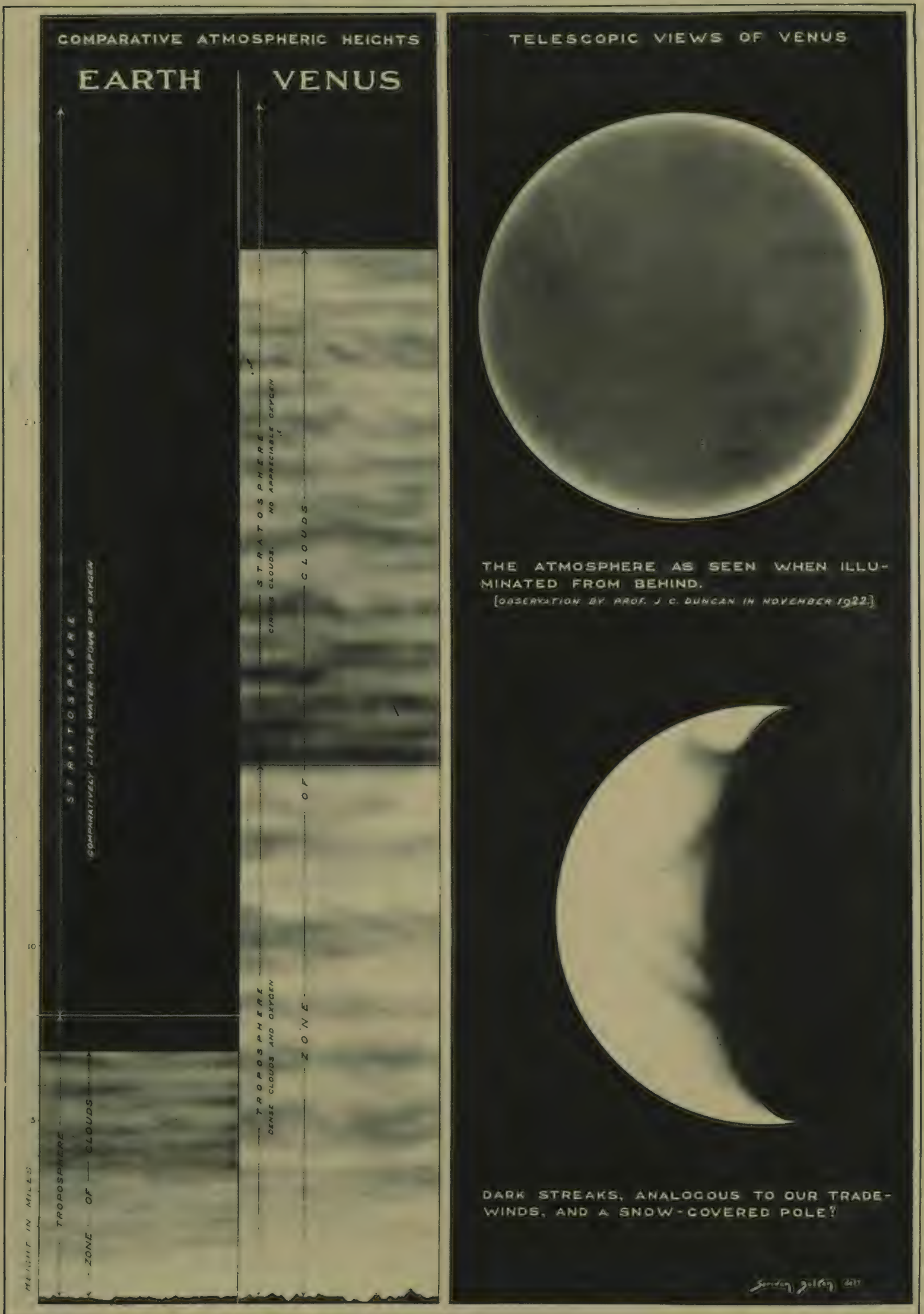
A double-page of twelve photographs of cloud formations appeared in our issue of July 23, 1921. Photographs by Mr. G. A. Clarke, from "Cloud-Forms," published for the Meteorological Department, Air Ministry, by H.M. Stationery Office. Reproduced by Courtesy of the Meteorological Committee.

a blanket by night, and as agents in the meteorological cycle on which all life depends—the circulation of water from phase to phase. But we may be thankful that the clouds are formed in moderation, for, as Poincaré pointed out, under heavens constantly beclouded man could never have seen the stars—a sight which was the beginning of Science.



# THE CLOUD-VEIL OF VENUS: CIRRUS; TRADE WINDS; POLAR SNOW.

DRAWN BY SCRIVEN BOLTON, F.R.A.S., THE WELL-KNOWN ASTRONOMER.



WITH A CLOUD-ZONE 30 MILES HIGH AS COMPARED WITH THE 7-MILE CLOUD-ZONE OF THE EARTH:  
THE PLANET VENUS AND HER LUMINOUS ATMOSPHERE, WITH STREAKS LIKE "TRADE WINDS."

On "The World of Science" page in this number, Professor J. Arthur Thomson discusses the clouds of our earth. Above, Mr. Scriven Bolton illustrates a kindred problem, the clouds that veil the planet Venus, and, on a later page, explains the latest theories about them. Venus is now visible as a morning star, and brilliantly adorns the eastern horizon between 6 and 7 a.m. According to the latest researches of the Venusian observer, Mr. Alfred Rordame, of Salt Lake City, a huge canopy of clouds enshrouds the planet. Nevertheless, through meagre openings it is possible to penetrate

the veil, and obtain glimpses of the planet's real surface. A peculiar recurring atmospheric phenomenon, hitherto unexplained, is attributed to the effect, or reaction, on the atmosphere of land contours, such as mountains. A terrestrial analogy is found in a number of persistent streaks along the tropics shown above, which are likened to our trade winds. The white polar caps indicate a deposit of ice and snow. From observations through openings in the cloud canopy, a period of about 23½ hours is assigned for the length of the planet's day.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.—C.R.]



## A PHARAOH IN BATTLE: WARFARE SUCH AS THE TUTANKHAMEN CHARIOTS MAY HAVE WITNESSED.

RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING BY A. FORESTIER, BASED ON ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA.



A SCENE CALLED UP BY THE CHARIOT JUST REMOVED FROM TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB: ONE OF HIS SUCCESSORS, RAMESES II., IN BATTLE; WITH A FIGHTING LION.

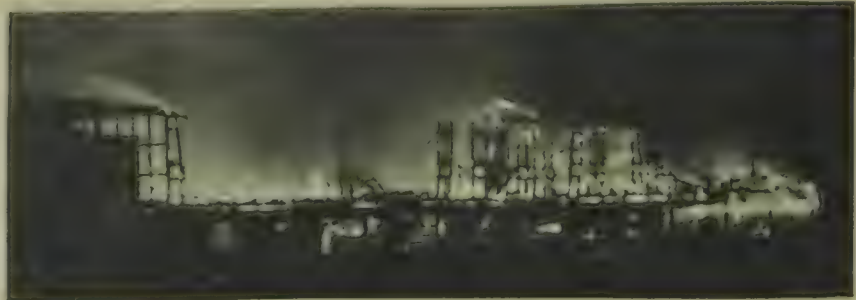
The removal from Tutankhamen's tomb, on February 3, of the car of one of the royal chariots found piled up in the ante-chamber (as illustrated in our last issue) excited great interest. The car is a semi-circular wooden structure, covered with gold-leaf, embossed decorations, and exquisite inlays of semi-precious stones, including malachite, cornelian, lapis lazuli, alabaster, and bright-blue glaze. The chariot was evidently one used for state occasions. Battle scenes showing the king in his chariot were among the decorations of a wonderful painted box also found in the ante-chamber, and illustrated in our last issue. The above drawing shows a somewhat similar chariot being used in battle by Rameses II. (about 1292 to 1225 B.C.) who flourished about a century later than Tutankhamen. In a note on his drawing, Mr. Forestier quotes from Lenormant's "Histoire Ancienne de l'Orient": "The great lion who marched

near the king's horses went into battle with him and furiously attacked his foes"; and from Wilkinson's "The Ancient Egyptians": "They hunted with lions . . . and many Egyptian monarchs were accompanied in battle by a favourite lion." Professor J. H. Breasted, in his "History of Egypt," describing warfare in the time of Ahmose I., founder of the 18th Dynasty (to which Tutankhamen belonged) writes: "The Egyptian armies now for the first time possessed a large proportion of chariotry. The deft craftsmen of Egypt soon mastered the art of chariot-making, while the stables of the Pharaoh contained thousands of the best horses to be had in Asia." Of the Pharaoh Merneptah, successor of Rameses II., the same writer says: "He named his children and his horses after those of Rameses II., and, like him, he was followed on his campaigns by a tame lion."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.—C.R.]



# LIFE IN IRELAND TO-DAY: FIRE AND BOMBS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A., P. AND A., KEYSTONE VIEW CO., AND TOPICAL.



SET ON FIRE AND WRECKED NEAR KILLINEY STATION: A PASSENGER TRAIN FROM BRAY TO DUBLIN BURNING BY NIGHT.



THE HOME OF A GREAT IRISH PATRIOT WHO IS ABOVE PARTY: SENATOR SIR HORACE PLUNKETT'S HOUSE, KILTERAGH, DESTROYED.



A WELL-KNOWN JOURNALIST'S HOME WRECKED BY A LAND-MINE: THE HOUSE OF CAPTAIN STEPHEN GWYNN, IRISH CORRESPONDENT OF THE "OBSERVER."



THE RESIDENCE OF THE CHIEF SOLICITOR OF THE IRISH FREE STATE: MR. M. A. CORRIGAN'S HOUSE AT RATHMINES BLOWN UP BY A LAND-MINE.



THE SEAT OF A DISTINGUISHED FREE STATE SENATOR: THE EARL OF MAYO'S HOME, PALMERSTON HOUSE, CO. KILDARE, BURNT TO THE GROUND.



A SEQUEL TO THE BURNING OF HIS PRIVATE HOUSE AND THE DEATH THEREBY OF ONE OF HIS CHILDREN: CAPTAIN SEAN MCGARRY'S BUSINESS PREMISES MINED.



AFTER AN INVALID DAUGHTER AND TWO BOYS HAD BEEN ORDERED OUT AT THE POINT OF THE REVOLVER: MR. R. DENNISON'S HOUSE MINED.

On the night of Monday, January 29, the 10.17 passenger train from Bray to Dublin was set on fire and wrecked near Killiney, and a number of houses in Dublin and elsewhere were destroyed by Republican rebels. Kilteragh, Foxrock, Co. Dublin, the beautiful home of Sir Horace Plunkett, was fired and blown up. He was in the United States at the time on public business. The destruction of his house was completed by a second attack on January 31, and a priceless collection of books and papers was burnt. The Earl of Mayo's seat, Palmerston House, near Naas, Kildare, was also burnt down, but he was allowed to remove

some of his art treasures. Among other houses destroyed were those of Mr. M. A. Corrigan, at Rathmines, and Mr. Robert Dennison, in Lansdowne Road, Dublin. They were blown up by land mines, as also was that of Captain Stephen Gwynn, formerly a member of the Irish Party in the House of Commons. On February 3 Captain Sean McGarry's business premises in Dublin were mined. Some weeks before his private house had been burnt, and one of his little children died from injuries. Many other houses have since been destroyed. An All-Ireland Convention was held in Dublin on February 3 with a view to arranging peace.





PRINCESS MARY, VISCOUNTESS LASCELLES.

The beautiful portrait of Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, here reproduced, is a masterpiece of modern portraiture. The artist, Captain Oswald Birley, has long held a high place among our younger portrait-painters. He is a medallist of the Paris Salon, and one of his works was bought for the Luxembourg. This picture, in which his art is seen at its best, was a wedding gift to Viscount Lascelles from the tenants of Harewood.

AFTER THE PAINTING BY CAPTAIN OSWALD BIRLEY, M.C., R.O.I., EXHIBITED AT THE GROSVENOR GALLERIES, 51A, NEW-BOND STREET, LONDON, W.



## AN ITEM IN THE REJECTED TURKISH TREATY: MOSUL, FROM THE AIR.

BUILT BY  
BRITISH  
ENGINEERS  
BEFORE  
THE TIGRIS  
SHIFTED ITS  
CHANNEL:  
THE BRIDGE AT  
MOSUL, PARTLY  
CROSSING DRY  
LAND, ENDING  
IN MID-STREAM,  
AND  
CONTINUED  
BY A STRING OF  
PONTOONS.



SHOWING  
THE BRIDGE  
ACROSS THE  
TIGRIS, LEADING  
TO THE SITE  
OF NINEVEH, IN  
BACKGROUND:  
AN AEROPLANE  
VIEW OF MOSUL  
UNDER SNOW—  
"A MAZE OF  
WINDING,  
FEATURELESS,  
LANES, ALL OF  
THE SAME WHITE  
CEMENT."

Mosul figured prominently in the Treaty which the Turks rejected at Lausanne. At the last moment they had put forward a new proposal, that the Iraq frontier question should be arranged privately between Great Britain and Turkey within twelve months, and the British delegates, being anxious for peace, had agreed to delay settlement for a year, but had insisted on the reference to the League of nations being kept in the Treaty, and maintenance of the *status quo* at Mosul. In "The Cradle of Mankind," by the Rev. W. A. Wigram and E. T. A. Wigram, we read of the city: "Hot, white and dusty, it lies along the right (or Western) bank of

the Tigris, looking across to where the mounds of Nebi Yunus and Koyunjik mark the site of Nineveh. . . . The wall is rapidly splitting to pieces. . . . Probably the foundations are shaky, for the whole town suffers from that failing, and every minaret has a conspicuous kink in it, except the principal one, which has two. . . . The town is a maze of winding, featureless lanes. Nineveh is approached by a bridge that goes some two-thirds of the way over the river, crossing just that part of the bed which is dry for most of the year. As the real channel is approached, the bridge stops abruptly, and a series of pontoon-like barges takes its place."



## Dead Men's Chests: "Main Expectations."

"THE BOOK OF BURIED TREASURE." By RALPH D. PAINE.\*

DESPITE "Polly" and the Pictures, "The Beggar's Opera" and "The Boy's Best," in defiance of "Treasure Island" and "The Gold Bug" and "Wolfert Webber"—Stevenson, Poe, and Washington Irving, debtors to Captain William Kidd—there is none to fly Old Roger—"in the middle of it an Anatomy with an Hour-glass in one hand, and a dart in the Heart with 3 drops of Blood proceeding from it in the other." The seas have narrowed since the black flag flaunted its skeleton or its skull and cross-bones to strike terror into the ill-armed; the S.O.S. is too sure for the rover of Skeltrean mode and manner.

The Buccancer Bold gave not a groat for risks.

" I 'llows this crazy hull o' mine

At sea has had its share :

Marooned three times an' wounded nine

An' blowed up in the air.

But ere to Execution Bay

The wind these bones do

blow,

I'll drink an' fight what's

left away,

Yo, ho, with the rum below !”

The Pirate's Stairs at Wapping; the vision of a last cart-ride with coffin for company, and of a limp lump, the mark of a rope about its neck, tarred and hung in chains, gibbeted on the shore of the reach of the Thames hard by Tilbury Fort, deterred him not at all.

He cared for nobody—no, not he. Booty was his "main expectation," and he saw that he got it, whatever the odds, whether he owned his ship and was master of a gang of cut-throats of his own kidney, or whether he achieved command by mutiny and murder. Always, "when he came again, He spoke of forays and of frays upon the Spanish Main, And he had stores of gold galore, and silks and satins fine, And flasks and casks of Malvoisie, and precious Gascon wine." Jewels and dead men's chests, ingots of gold and silver, doubloons and pieces of eight, ducats and pearls—these were his dreams.

For all that, he had to retire from business: you cannot adventure when Great Powers are inconsiderately against you and privateering is no part of a nation's code: as well might a fox go chicken-stealing under the noses of the hounds!

None can now hope that youthful ambition will bear fruit when manhood comes. But there is still outlet for romance, though cutlass and pistol and carronade must yield to pick and shovel and boring-tool, or to diving-bell and suction pump: there is still treasure to be found.

It is by no means all the hidden hoards of buccaneers. Most of these share the same elusive qualities; they are as easy to find as the crock of gold at the rainbow's end! Almost always news of them has passed from the mouth of a monumental liar—and sole survivor—to the mouths of liars of Spanish Prisoner propensities. Sometimes there is a chart, sometimes not. Usually there is a death-bed scene, a repentant bad man, seeking to repay kindness. Very frequently there are ghostly guardians, wondrously efficient.

On the contrary, much of it is known to exist; and Mr. Ralph D. Paine gives at the end of his engrossing book a sort of Treasure-Seeker's Guide to Knowledge, a set of practical hints to those with "faith, imagination, and a vigorous physique." His list begins with Cocos Island, which has a record of "twelve million dollars in plate, coin, bar gold, and jewels buried by buccaneers and by seamen who pirated the treasure of Lima." There is also Trinidad—the Trinidad off the coast of Brazil—specially recommended; "the vast booty of sea-rovers who plundered the richest cities of South America. A very delectable

and well-authenticated treasure indeed, with all the proper charts and appurtenances." Each island has been dug over and ransacked at frequent intervals during the last century ; but the search will go on.

The Salvages, islands south of Madeira, boast a tale of chests of Spanish dollars, guarded by a sea-captain with a dirk through his heart.

At Cape St. Vincent, on the west coast of Madagascar, is the wreck of an old Dutch-built ship. Gold and silver money has been washed from her and cast upon the beach.

On Gough Island, sometimes called Diego Alvarez, "a very wicked pirate or pirates deposited ill-gotten gains. The place to dig is close to a conspicuous spire or pinnacle of stone on the western end of the island, the name of which natural landmark is set down on the charts as Church Rock."

Nearer home are Mount's Bay, Cornwall, and Tobermory Bay, Island of Mull. The former holds the wreck of the treasure-ship *Saint Andrew*—from which was salvaged—to become hidden booty—"blocks of silver bullion, silver vessels and plate, precious stones, brooches and chains of gold, cloth of Arras, tapestry, satins, velvets, and four suits of armour for the King of Portugal." The latter—frequently exploited by permission of the Dukes of Argyll—hides all that is left of the fugitive galleon *Florencia*, of the great Spanish Armada, which, the story runs, was blown up in romantic circumstances by Donald Glas MacLean, when the MacLeans and the MacDonalds were terrible and treacherous enemies.

Next are the possibilities of El Hombre Dorado, the Gilded Man, and the sacred lake of Guatavita, a few miles north of Santa Fé de Bogotá, in the heart of the Cordilleras. Here is the story: "In 1490 the inhabitants were an independent tribe with a ruling chief. They had among them a legend that the wife of one of the earlier chiefs had thrown herself into the lake in order to escape punishment, and that her spirit survived as the goddess of the place. To worship her came the people of other communities in the region, bringing their gold and precious stones to cast into the water. . . . Whenever a new chief, or king, of Guatavita was chosen . . . all the men marched to the lake in procession, at the head a great party wailing, their bodies nude and painted with ochre as a sign of deep mourning. . . . At the rear of the procession were the nobles escorting the newly elected chief, who rode upon a barrow hung with disks of gold. His naked body was anointed with resinous gums and covered with gold dust, so that he shone like a living statue of gold. This was the gilded man, El Dorado. . . . At the shore of the lake, he and his escort stepped upon a *balsa*, or raft made of rushes, and moved slowly out to the middle. There the gilded one plunged into the deep water and washed off his precious covering, while with shouts and music the assembled throng threw their offerings and jewels into the lake."

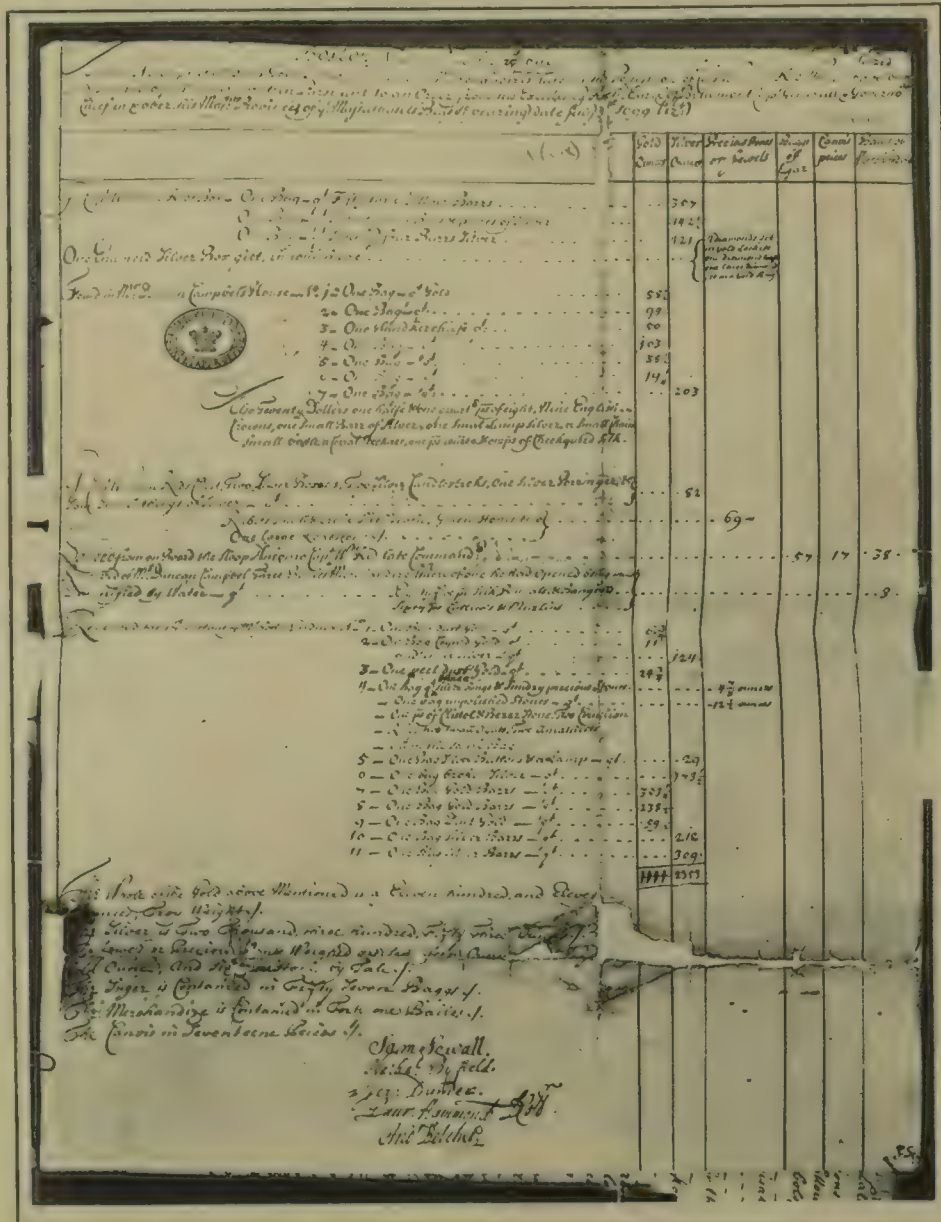
Hence the riches still to see,  
and the beginning of a great myth.  
There is a fine fat fly in the ointment: "To find this gold involves driving a tunnel through the side of a mountain and draining the lake. This is such a formidable undertaking that it will not appeal to the average treasure-seeker unless, perchance, he can pick up a second-hand tunnel somewhere at a bargain price. Even then, transportation from the sea-coast to Bogotá would be so costly that it would hardly be practicable to saw the tunnel into sections and have it carried over the mountains on mule-back"! There are other and worse.

chances, better and worse.

After all, however, what do difficulties count, or the odds? The joy of the game is in the seeking. "It would be hard indeed to find a neighbourhood in which some legend or other of buried gold is not current. If one is unable to finance an expedition aboard a swift, black-hulled schooner, it is always possible to dig for the treasure of poor Captain Kidd, and it is really a matter of small importance that he left no treasure in his wake. . . . A pick and a shovel are to be obtained in the wood-shed . . . a pirate's chart is to be highly esteemed, but, if the genuine article cannot be found, there are elderly seafaring men in every port who will furnish one just as good and perjure themselves as to the information thereof with all the cheerfulness in the world." The divining-rod might be added.

That is the spirit, and to those possessing it "The Book of Buried Treasure" will be guide, philosopher, and friend. To those less enterprising, yet remembering the days of their youth, it will be a constant delight.

E. H. G.



*By Courtesy of the Record Office.*

At Luzon, Philippine Islands, "near Calumpit, in the swamps of the Rio Grande, the Chinese mandarin, Chan Lee Suey, buried his incalculable wealth soon after the British captured Manila in 1762. His jewels were dazzling, and a string of pearls, bought from the Sultan of Sulu, was said to be the finest in the Orient."

Then there is the famous treasure of Vigo Bay, on the coast of Spain. "A trifling matter of a hundred million dollars or more are waiting for the right man to come along and fish them up." These owe their state to the sinking by the British and the Dutch of an argosy of Spain, "one of those plate fleets which each year carried to Cadiz and Seville the cargoes of bullion from the mines of Peru and Mexico," and they represent "the greatest treasure ever lost since the world began." The galleons that held them sailed from Cartagena, Porto Bello, and Vera Cruz in 1702, and they went flaming to the bottom—most of them—with something like 113,396,085 pieces of eight, or £24,651,323! Signor Jose Pino is seeking this scientifically, aided by his air-bag "elevators" and his exceedingly ingenious hydroscope.

\* "The Book of Buried Treasure; Being a True History of the Gold, Jewels, and Plate of Pirates, Galleons, etc., which are sought for to this Day." By Ralph D. Paine. Illustrated. (The Macmillan Company; 12s. net).



## SNARED: A MAN-EATING TIGER MEETS HIS DOOM.



CARRYING THE LANCES WITH WHICH THEY SPEARED THE ENSNARED TIGER TO DEATH: VILLAGERS BESIDE THE TRAP IN WHICH HE WAS CAUGHT.

THE large tracks shown in the upper right-hand photograph are those of a tiger which followed in the jungle a small party of Americans searching the dense forests of north-west Burmah for the seeds of a certain tree, the chaulmugra, whose oil is the only known remedy for leprosy. After several weeks the mission had at last discovered some of these trees near the village of Kyaukta, and, having picked the fruits, they were on the way back to the village, when Mr. J. F. Rock, the leader, noticed the footprints of a wild beast deeply impressed in the sand of the pathway which they had taken on their outward journey. The freshness of the tracks proved that a tiger was stalking the little party, and was still roving in the vicinity. In spite of the danger, Mr. Rock paused to take the photograph, and then hastened back to Kyaukta. Next morning the village chief came to tell him that during the night the tiger had killed a whole family—three young women and a child—who had remained where they were working some hundreds of yards from the village. The beast had surprised them in the shed where they were sheltering, devoured the three young women, and carried off into the jungle the body of a little girl.

*(Continued below.)*



TAKEN BY A PHOTOGRAPHER IN IMMINENT DANGER OF ATTACK: FRESH TRACKS OF THE MAN-EATING TIGER STALKING THE PARTY.



BROUGHT BACK IN TRIUMPH: THE DEAD MAN-EATER, SLUNG ON BAMBOO POLES, BORNE TO THE VILLAGE OF HIS VICTIMS.



AFTER DEVOURING A DEAD VICTIM'S BODY, PLACED (BEHIND A PARTITION) TO BAIT THE TRAP: THE TIGER KILLED.

*(Continued.)*

Mr. Rock joined the natives in taking immediate steps to rid the village of its terrible visitor. They went to the shed, and there found the bodies of his victims, horribly mangled. A snare was quickly constructed, of solid stakes in the form of a hut, with a trap made to close directly the animal touched a cord arranged for the purpose inside. In order to lure him more surely, they placed at the far end of the snare the corpse of one of his victims, with a bamboo partition to prevent him reaching it. The next night passed, and when they visited the snare in the morning they found the tiger caught in it. He was howling and panting with rage,

and his fury was terrifying. Through the holes between the stakes the natives speared him to death; but, when they opened the trap to drag out his carcase, they were horrified to find that he had succeeded in breaking the partition, and only some shapeless fragments of the young woman's body remained. Slung on two long bamboo poles, with legs dangling down, and his head now rigid, harmless, and an object of ridicule, the terrible man-eater was borne back in triumph as a trophy to Kyaukta. The news of the tragedy had been brought by a little boy of five, who, though injured by the tiger, managed to escape.

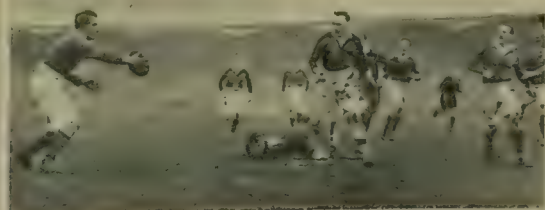


# HOMERIC "RUGGER": SCOTLAND PULL THE MATCH OUT OF THE FIRE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL AND C.N.



VICTORIOUS OVER WALES AFTER ONE OF THE GREATEST GAMES ON RECORD: THE SCOTTISH TEAM—SHOWING MR. A. L. GRACIE, CAPTAIN (IN CENTRE), WHO MADE THE WINNING RUN.



WITH GRACIE (RIGHT) FOLLOWING UP: McLAREN (CENTRE) PASSING TO BROWNING (LEFT).



A WELSH THREE-QUARTER STOPS A SCOTTISH RUSH: JENKINS (RIGHT) KICKS CLEAR.



THE WELSH CAPTAIN LEADS OUT HIS MEN: MR. CLEM LEWIS COMING OUT ON TO THE FIELD.



BEATEN BY SCOTLAND IN THE LAST FIVE MINUTES AFTER LEADING BY EIGHT POINTS TO SIX: THE WELSH TEAM IN THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL MATCH AT CARDIFF

Scotland beat Wales at Cardiff on February 3 by a goal and two tries (11 points) to a goal and a penalty goal (8 points), after one of the greatest matches in the history of "Rugger," before a crowd of over 40,000 spectators. Just before the finish, when Wales were leading by 8 points to 6, the Scottish captain, Mr. A. L. Gracie, took a pass from Mr. S. B. McQueen, and made a magnificent run and scored a try which was converted into a goal, thus giving Scotland the victory. The crowd showed their sportsmanship by "shouldering" Gracie from the field. The Scottish group shows (left to right), standing: Messrs. E. H. Liddell, E.

McLaren, A. K. Stevenson, D. S. Kerr, D. Drysdale, and L. M. Stuart. Sitting: D. S. Davies, J. M. Bannerman, D. M. Bertram, A. L. Gracie (captain), A. Browning, J. C. Buchanan, and J. R. Lawrie. In front: S. B. McQueen and W. E. Bryce. The Welsh group shows (left to right): standing—Messrs. T. Roberts, S. Morris, T. Parker, C. Michael, L. Jenkins, Gethin Thomas, and D. B. Jones (Touch Judge). Middle Row—Rowe Harding, Albert Jenkins, T. Johnson, Clem Lewis (Captain), R. Cornish, D. G. Davies, and A. Baker. In front—O. Maile and W. Delahay.



# BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKY



## "BLACK & WHITE"

*is of the highest standard of quality both at Home and Abroad.*

*James Buchanan & Co., Ltd., are enabled to maintain this, owing to their holding with their Associated Companies, the Largest Stocks of fine old matured Scotch Malt Whiskies.*



# THE WORLD OF WOMEN

THE Earl and Countess of Strathmore, as well as their daughter and her royal fiancé, are kept busy answering letters. Being what they are, their old-world courtesy is really delightful in these days of decadent manners. Many quite foolish, and probably a few quite impertinent, requests reach them for news about the wedding in which all are so interested. The answers are models of real niceness and good breeding. I have seen a few of them, and yearn more than ever for a revival in manners. Long ago, according to Lord Frederick Hamilton—who in "The Day before Yesterday" recalls his visits to Glamis Castle—the family there were musical, and loved part-singing, in which they greatly excelled. The late W. E. Gladstone, although he did not know the late Lord Strathmore, wrote that he would like to see Glamis. He was at once invited on a visit and was made most welcome, and, despite the Tory traditions and atmosphere, thoroughly enjoyed himself, and even asked the young people to allow an old man to sing bass in a glee with them. Of course, his offer was accepted, and he sang glees and hymns, for it was Sunday night. Mrs. Gladstone afterwards said that he had not enjoyed himself so much for many months. That, Lord Frederick Hamilton wrote, was in 1884. Mrs. Gladstone confided to someone, who put it in print, that Mr. Gladstone always sang in his bath. His vocal abilities were, however, not confined to his ablutions, for the family at Glamis found that he read music well and had a resonant bass voice.

Lady Honor Ward is following the example of her sister next in age, Lady Morvyth, and is going to be married. Her fiancé is Major P. C. Allan Bridgeman, O.B.E., eldest son of Mr. Orlando Bridgeman, of Dunedin, New Zealand. Lady Morvyth, it will be remembered, was married in 1921 to Captain C. E. Benson, D.S.O. The Earl of Dudley will only have his youngest daughter left to him, and, as she is a débutante of this year and has a big share of the family good looks, he will not find her a permanent possession. She is a god-daughter of Queen Alexandra. Her twin brothers, the Hon. Edward and the Hon. George Ward, god-sons respectively of King Edward and King George, are now sixteen; and Lord Dudley has two grandsons, the boys of Viscount and Viscountess Ednam. Major Bridgeman would seem to be one of the collateral members of the family of which the Earl of Bradford is head, as his father bears that distinctive family Christian name of Orlando. He has business interests in India, where he will take his bride after the wedding.

Will the Ankh come into fashion again as a lucky ornament now that so much is talked about Tutankhamen and all the wonderful discoveries of his time? It was in the early 'nineties, I think, that there was a craze for the Ankh as an ornament supposed to bring the best of luck—and, what is a better thing, happiness. It is a quaintly shaped mascot, and was reproduced in all sorts of jewels, especially diamonds. Now one never sees one, but they may come into favour again. The moonstone is also connected with Egyptian superstitions, and is supposed to bring happiness to its possessors and guardianship during the night.

The Hon. Lady Grigg, as was expected of her and of her aristocratic mother, Lady Islington, had a picturesque wedding. The bride's dress was as such as might have been worn by a noble Venetian girl in the sixteenth century—all velvety softness and gleam of silver. The rainbow sextet of bridesmaids—dear little pretty girls in Vandyck dresses of different coloured velvet, were good to look upon; and the quartette of pages, in their red velvet costumes after the well-known picture of the Balbi family in the National Gallery, were equally so, for they were



Three fashionable jumpers in the White Sale at Harrods, Knightsbridge. They are of navy-blue stock-inette, and are hand-embroidered with crystal and steel beadwork.

handsome wee laddies and wore their pretty clothes gallantly. Being four, they were well up to their duties, and did not dissolve into tears and break out into howls because parted from their mothers or nurses, as often happens when a wee boy acts as page alone. One hero was asked why he cried, and one regrets to have to record his ungallant reply that he thought he would be taken for a girl!

Of course, there were royal presents for the bride-room. Does the Prince of Wales ever forget anyone who does him faithful service? The Duke of Connaught has always greatly liked Lord and Lady Islington, and, although away, did not forget the wedding; and Lady Patricia Ramsay sent a gift. It was rather difficult to believe that the bride and her mother had both been victims of that dreaded illness, small-pox. They were in an epidemic many years ago when the bride was quite a child, and her mother caught it from her. Happily, both had been vaccinated, and got off quite lightly and without a blemish on their beauty.

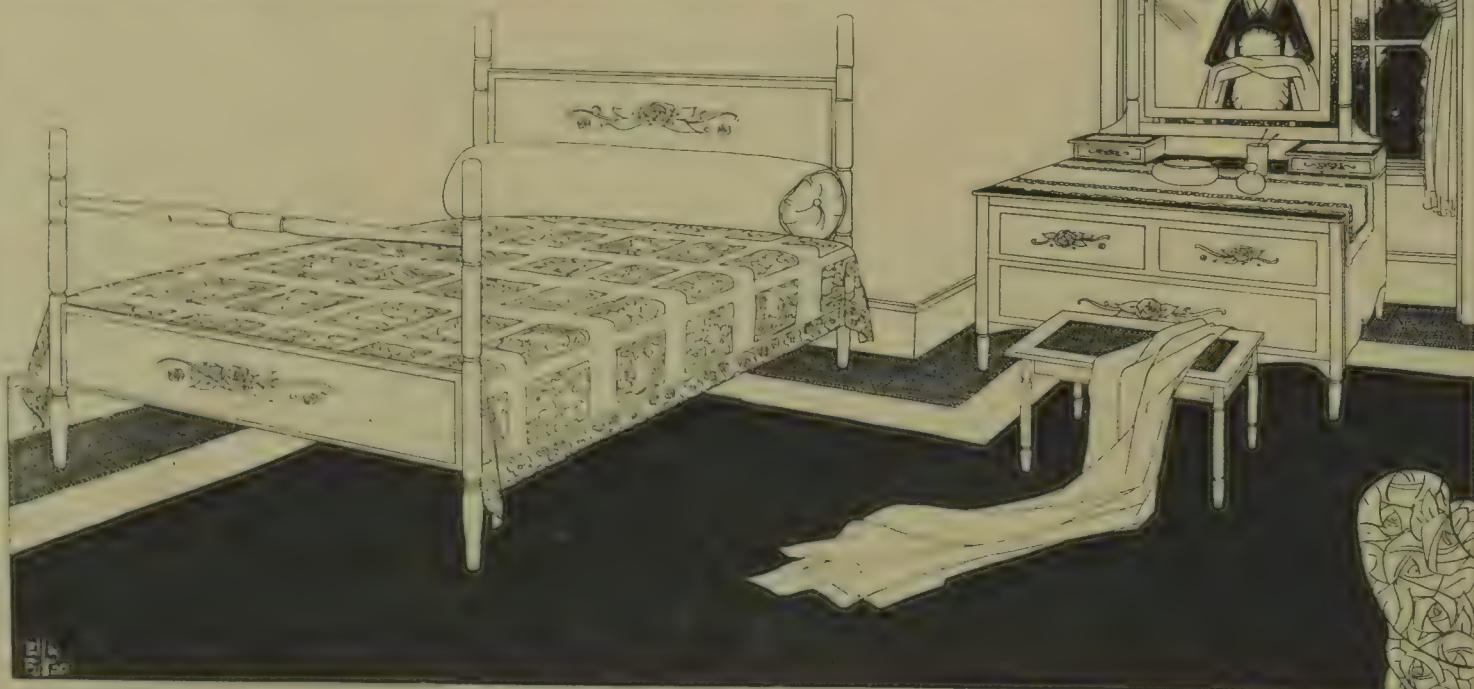
The Prince of Wales looked very cheery at Sir Edward Grigg's wedding, as he came out of the church with Lady Patricia Ramsay one side and Lady Islington the other. His ruddy complexion, result of hunting and life in the open, and then a time in a very crowded and hot church, made him look more manly. An old lady in the crowd was much exercised because he had cotton-wool in one ear. "It's too bad, so it is, that the darling should ail anything," she confided to all and sundry. "Bein' a Prince don't save him from an ear-ache," said a burly philosopher who had been much struck with the beauty of the bride, whom he described as "a real topper." The Boy Scouts made manful efforts to keep their staves well up and to form a high enough arch for the happy pair to pass beneath. To

a boy they bristled with pride when the Prince stopped to speak to their Scoutmaster. Doubtless he told every boy exactly what H.R.H. said, and every boy told his non-Scout schoolfellows and the members of his family. So do the ripples from a royal thought and word reach far in a troubled world.

There was a great crowd at the wedding, which was chief in a week of weddings. In the fine house in Portman Square there was a crowd too, despite a spacious hall, big, finely proportioned rooms, and several of them. It was a well-dressed wedding also, of which there have been few of late, women being uniformly wrapped up in furs and wearing sad-coloured head-gear. Lady Patricia Ramsay's big black hat had the brim faced with ivory-tinted satin, and on it were large roses and leaves all in gold-coloured satin. Mrs. George Keppel and Lady Edward Grosvenor were in somewhat Egyptian-style coats, long, slim, and of embroidery in many colours resembling hieroglyphics, and bordered with fur. The colours were subdued and well blended; otherwise they might have been dubbed Joseph's coats, albeit he was not an Egyptian, only a resident there.

The bridal train at this wedding was mediæval in character, the wee girls and boys looking most picturesque. I heard that Lord and Lady Rosslyn's small son objected to don his red velvet and gold and purple satin suit on the ground that he didn't like it; eventually, whether by bribe or gentle coercion, he got into it, and then rather fancied himself.

The children's dresses at Sir Timothy and Lady Eden's wedding were very quaint. The little girls' "Hennins," or long, steeple-shaped Saxon head-dresses, in silver and white, with a band of turquoise-blue galon round them above the brows, made the faces more childishly attractive than ever; and the long silver and white skirts with touches of blue were very picturesque. Every lassie had her laddie, the latter in blue and silver trunk and hose. Lady Ilchester, whose little girl, Lady Mabel Fox-Strangways, is five, albeit her elder sister is launched in the social sea, looked splendidly handsome in dull blue and silver, and wearing a small black hat. To someone's astonished remark on the youth of her daughter, she laughingly observed, "I suppose she ought to be my granddaughter, but I'm glad she is my daughter."—A. E. L.



Ivory fillet lace of Renaissance design makes this attractive bedspread included in Harrods' White Sale. (See page 222.)



## The John Haig Clubland Series No. 16.



### The Blue Stocking Club.

**I**N the Blue Stocking Club, which had its origin somewhere about the year 1781, we have what is probably the first forerunner of the Ladies' Clubs of to-day. "About this time," writes Boswell, "it was much the fashion for several ladies to have evening assemblies where the fair sex might participate in conversation with literary and ingenious men, animated by a desire to please." It would seem that there were several of these assemblies, but the most prominent was undoubtedly the Blue Stocking Club. Among the gentlemen who attended was a Mr. Stillingfleet, who, in spite of dressing in a very grave fashion, was noted for the fact that he always wore blue stockings. Mr. Stillingfleet was such an excellent conversationalist that proceedings slacked off if he was absent, and it was commonly remarked that they could do nothing "without the Blue Stockings."

So often was this remark made that in time it led to the Club adopting its peculiar title, and this gave rise to a phrase very popular in later years as a description of ladies of an ultra-serious character.

The Club used to meet at the house of Mrs. Montagu in Portman Square. Its original members were Mrs. Montagu, Mrs. Vesey, Miss Boscawen, Mrs. Carter, Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Pulteney, Horace Walpole, and the aforesaid Mr. Stillingfleet. Dr. Johnson was also an occasional attendant.

Even in those days ladies admitted members of the opposite sex to their Clubs, and we may be sure that then, as now, discriminating clubmen appreciated the manifold merits of John Haig Whisky, for even in 1780 the *original* Haig Whisky had been building up its fine reputation for over a century and a half.



*By Appointment.*

*Dye Ken*  
**John**  
 THE ORIGINAL  
**Haig?**

*The Clubman's Whisky since 1627*

ISSUED BY JOHN HAIG & CO. LTD., DISTILLERS, MARKINCH, FIFE, & 79, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.



## Fashions and Fancies.

### The Newest Form of Embroidery.

Among the many new forms of decoration which will appear in the spring models, Russia braiding, the last word in ingenious embroidery, promises to outrival almost all the others, for it is extremely



A jacketed jug and soup-cup, for which the Hammersmith Foundry and Metal Works are responsible.

effective. It consists of silk braid, reduced in width to the thickness of heavy silk, and it is employed, not as a binding or a surface trimming, but as a decorative thread for fine stitching. Frocks, jumpers, and even light suits of crêpe-de-Chine or crêpe marocain, are to be embroidered in self or contrasting shades with Russia braiding; and one early afternoon-gown model of nigger crêpe-de-Chine was covered with a vine-leaf design of this embroidery, in every shade of gold and brown, gradating from amber-yellow and dead-leaf tints to a deep russet.

### A Trio of Jumpers.

Silk stockinette shows no signs of diminishing in favour as a medium for fashionable jumpers and even frocks, and an excellent opportunity of obtaining delightful stockinette jumpers at very reasonable prices is offered by the White Sale which Harrods, Knightsbridge, are holding during the week

beginning February 12. The three charming models sketched on page 220 are carried out in navy-blue silk stockinette, and are hand-embroidered. "Joan" is the name given to the V-necked jumper on the left; while "Joyce" is the one on the right, decorated with dull-red embroidery and steel bead-work. "Jane," in the centre, shows a royal-blue moss-stitch pattern, outlined with crystal beads, and the price of all three models is the same—20s. An idea of the remarkably modest prices prevailing throughout the sale may be gathered from the fact that crêpe-de-Chine blouses can be had from 15s. 9d.

### Bargains in Linen.

To the fastidious woman, beautiful household linen is of equal importance with beautiful under-linen, and every wise housewife will take advantage of the remarkable bargains to be secured in Harrods' linen department during the sale. The attractive bedspread illustrated on page 220 is of ivory filet lace and drawn thread work in the Renaissance style. The price is 24s. 6d.; while 8s. 3d. secures a charming duchesse set of pure white linen with lace insertions and prettily scalloped edges. Fleecy pure wool blankets may be had for 8s. 9d. a pair. All interested in knitting, crocheting, and rug-making should send for particulars of Harrods' new competition, in which prizes to the value of £200 are being offered.

### Jacketed Jugs.

Quaint and delightful in their little metal jackets are the ingenious "jacketed jugs" illustrated on this page. They are manufactured by the Hammersmith Foundry and Metal Works, 1a, Westville Road, Shepherd's Bush, in various shapes and metals, including copper, brass, nickel and electro-plate. They are really an inestimable boon in any household, as they will keep water piping hot or stone cold for at least four hours. An added point in their favour is that it is impossible to break them. They may be obtained from Harrods and other well-known stores, and also from many leading jewellers.

### For the Purse.

Every woman knows how convenient it is to have a purse-calendar, but only those who have tried in vain to obtain one realise how hard it is to find a decorative calendar that is small enough. Emile, the well-known hairdresser, is offering a little purse-calendar free of charge to all those who care to apply to 24, Conduit Street. It is a charming little

production, and so compact that it will fit easily into the purse.

### Cash's Washing Ribbons.

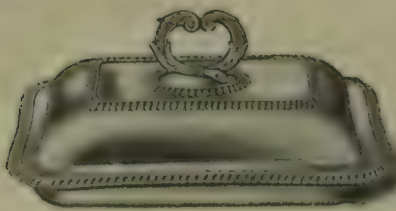
It is really not laziness, but merely commonsense that prompts the use of washing ribbons in lingerie, for, besides saving endless time and trouble washing ribbons, if they are of Cash's excellent make, are extremely durable, and will remain fresh and pretty for an indefinite period. They may be obtained in an unlimited range of colours and widths from any draper of note.

E. A. R.



The wrap-over skirt will be an important feature of many of the early spring models. Here it appears in a fashionable afternoon frock of smoke-grey crêpe-de-Chine.

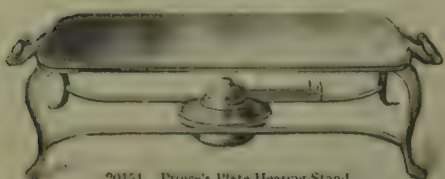
## PRINCE'S PLATE



17412. Entree Dish, 11 in. long.  
Mappin Plate ... £4 15 0  
Prince's Plate ... 6 0 0  
Sterling Silver ... 24 0 0



20165. Prince's Plate Soup Tureen or Breakfast Dish with loose lining and drainer.  
Length, 9 in. ... £6 10 0  
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20151. Prince's Plate Heating Stand with powerful Lamp.  
Length, 11 in. ... £4 0 0  
" 15 " ... 4 17 6  
" 18 " ... 5 15 0

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THIRD STUDDY DOGS PORTFOLIO



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than the  
other two,

Although  
that seems  
impossible

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*F.O. Knight.*

## HAPPY children—because healthy—this is how every mother would wish her children to be.

The secret of healthy, happy childhood is adequate nutriment. It is not so much a question of the quantity of food taken, but the amount of nourishment extracted from it.

By making "Ovaltine" the daily beverage for your little ones you can be sure they are obtaining the nourishment they require for building-up sturdy bodies and alert minds. For "Ovaltine" is super-nourishment in an easily digested form, with the food elements balanced in just the proportions necessary for a growing child.

This delicious beverage contains all the health and strength-giving elements extracted from Nature's Tonic Foods—ripe barley malt, creamy milk and fresh eggs.

One cup of "Ovaltine" supplies more nourishment than 12 cups of beef extract, 7 cups of cocoa or 3 eggs.

For father and mother "Ovaltine" is equally beneficial—restoring in fatigue, building up a reserve of vitality to resist colds and epidemic infections, and ensuring sound, restful sleep after a tiring day.

# OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

**Builds-up Brain, Nerve and Body**

*Sold by all Chemists and Stores throughout the British Empire.*

*Prices in Great Britain, 1/6, 2/6 and 4/6 per tin.*

**A. WANDER, Ltd., 45, Cowcross Street, London, E.C. 1.**

*Works: King's Langley.*

P 104





## THE CLOUD-VEIL OF VENUS.

*See Illustration on Page 211.*

THE amount of solar heat received by Venus is nearly twice that to which we are accustomed. The surface, however, is shielded by a cloud-veil which tempers the rays and renders conditions similar to those on our globe. According to the well-known authority on Venusian matters, Mr. Alfred Rordame, of Salt Lake City, atmospheric circulation occurs on a more majestic scale than on earth. Convection currents from the planet's surface carry the cloud particles to a height of about 15 miles. The outer surface of this cloud stratum is exposed to the sun's fierce rays, which evaporate vapour from it, and this vapour is carried up to still higher altitudes, where it condenses into clouds and forms a cirrus veil, or the outermost layer of all, attaining a height of 30 miles. This lofty stratum of ice particles enfolds the entire planet, and being somewhat thinner than our cirrus veil, the sun shines more freely through it, hence the planet's dazzling lustre. By way of comparison, our atmosphere is divided into two shells; the lower one (known as the Troposphere) has an average height of 8 miles, and in it exist all the clouds to a depth of about 7 miles. The bulk of water-vapour and oxygen is confined to this shell. On Venus, by reason of greater convection currents and weaker gravitation, clouds extend upward far into the outer shell (known as the Stratosphere), to a height of, as stated, 30 miles, where little or no oxygen exists. The spectroscope shows an absence of oxygen on Venus, because nearly all of it lies hidden in the lower shell.

A heavily cloud-laden atmosphere, like that of Venus, is what one might expect in the case of an atmosphere unduly charged with dust-particles. As Venus is nearer the sun than the earth, its atmospheric net catches a correspondingly greater number of those myriads of tiny particles which our luminary is

constantly emitting. Aitken found that the minute specks of dust in our air provide a means of condensation of water vapour into water drops. The spectroscopic results of Mr. Evershed, in the clear skies of South India, confirm the impression that the Venusian atmosphere is rich in dust.



REVELLING IN FEBRUARY SUNSHINE ON THE RIVIERA: A TYPICAL GATHERING OF SUN-SEEKERS AT MONTE CARLO.—[Photograph by C.N.]

The Venusian clouds have a peculiar significance. A number of long, diffused streaks on either side of the equator are evidently the result of atmospheric circulation. Mr. Rordame likens them to our trade winds, which would appear in a similar way if seen from above. Like the terrestrial trade winds, they apparently represent a constant flow of cooler air towards the equator, to take the place of the lighter air which is heated by a tropical sun. In this way,

atmospheric equilibrium is restored. As shown in the accompanying picture, planetary rotation causes the cooler air to travel in a slanting direction towards the equator. Then there are certain faint shadings and mottlings manifested intermittently. They are now believed to be due solely to an effect upon the atmosphere of mountain ranges, valleys, and coastal lines.

Regarding the nature of the planet's actual surface, we have but little direct evidence. Through atmospheric haze may be seen a brilliant white cap adorning one or other of the poles, after the manner of the terrestrial polar snows. Occasional meagre openings in the marvellous cloud canopy disclose a surface chequered and uneven. Most of these openings, however, do not keep pace with the planet's rotation on its axis. Hence the great difficulty of determining the exact length of the Venusian day. It is said that the higher layers of planetary atmospheres rotate slower than the planets themselves, and that rotation may relatively cease in the outermost layer of all where it joins the ether. Thus the lofty clouds on Venus exhibit a marked lag. Lowell found that the outer ones took 30 days to perform a single rotation. Mr. Rordame preliminarily concludes that the planet's day is a trifle shorter than ours, or about 23½ hours.

SCRIVEN BOLTON, F.R.A.S.

We regret that, owing to incorrect information supplied with the photograph of Herr August Thyssen, published in our issue of

Jan. 27, he was there wrongly described as having been "arrested and tried by the French." Although he is still head of his firm, it was his son, Herr Fritz Thyssen, who, having assumed responsibility, was among the German coal magnates of Essen fined at the French Court Martial in Mainz, as recorded in our issue of Feb. 3. Herr August Thyssen, who is eighty-one, was present in court as a spectator during the trial.



In the Cinema.

# Allenburys' Glycerine & Black Currant PASTILLES

A soft demulcent fruit pastille, dissolving smoothly in the mouth, soothes the throat in a close smoky atmosphere. The 'Allenburys' Glycerine and Black Currant Pastilles are prepared according to the old French recipe; they contain the choicest fruit juice and pure Glycerine. The smoker appreciates them; they are acidulous and something more than cloying sweetmeats. Non-smokers in a tobacco-laden atmosphere lose the annoying tickling of the throat which sometimes troubles them when the blue haze settles over the company.

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*In Distinctive 2 oz and 4 oz Tins,  
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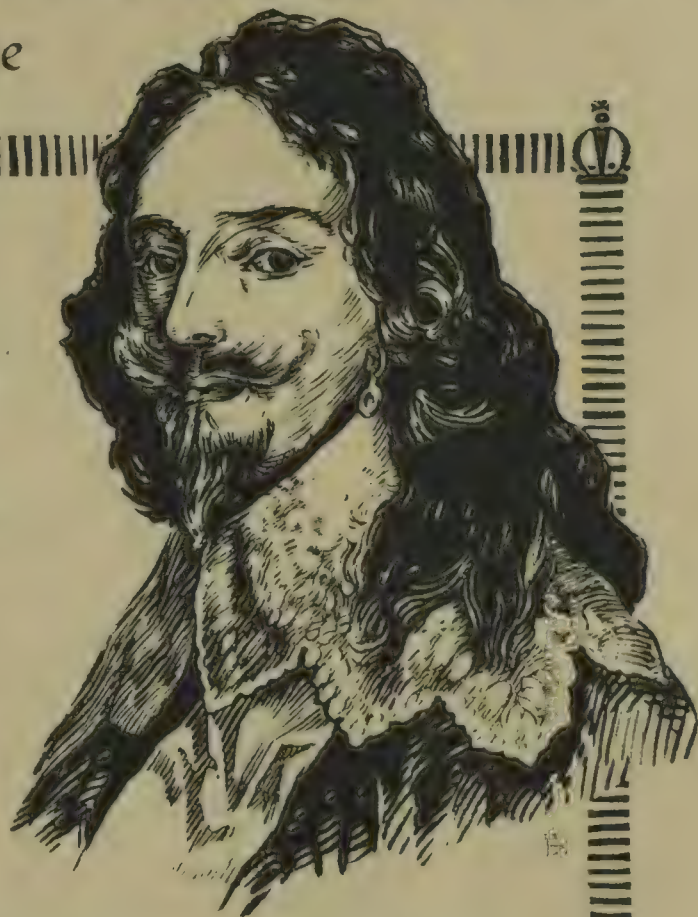
# "The Three Castles" VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

The Cigarette with the Pedigree

## CHARLES I.

When he was still a young Prince, Charles I. King of England had given his name to the northern Cape of Chesapeake Bay which was described as the one entrance by sea into "a country that may have the prerogative over the most pleasant places known: for heaven & earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's habitation were it fully manured and inhabited by industrious people." xxx

So "prerogative" belonged not to that high & mighty King alone but to that propitious place Virginia — and it belongeth too to those who smoke The "Three Castles" Cigarettes the product of unfailing skill and industry.



"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from  
Virginia and no better Brand than the  
"THREE CASTLES"

W.M. Thackeray

"The Virginians"—



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❖ ENGLAND. ❖



## RADIO NOTES.

THOUSANDS of applications for "Experimental" licenses have been received at the General Post Office as the result of public interest in the broadcasting of music and speech by radio-telephony.

In the majority of cases it is to be feared that many of the applicants are those who, having acquired a superficial knowledge of the subject, and having constructed illicit receiving-sets from parts "ready for assembling," desire to become licensed experimenters as a protection against the official broadcasting conditions. Experimental licenses are issued by the Postmaster-General where the applicant can prove sufficient knowledge of the subject, and if the statement of the nature of the proposed experiments is accepted by the Postmaster-General.

At the same time, it should be understood that if experimental licenses are to be issued to every one of the thousands who desire to hear concerts by radio-telephony, then broadcasting would stop, for there would be no money to pay for it.

A broadcasting station sending forth entertainment every day, is estimated to cost £26,000 per annum, and as there are to be seven or eight stations in Great Britain, it will be seen that unless all of the broadcasting public act fairly and pay their quota—small as it is—it will be quite impossible for the broadcasting company to provide free entertainment, at a cost to themselves of two hundred thousand pounds or so a year.

Part of the cost of broadcasting is expected to be covered by revenue obtained from the sale of "Broadcast Licences," which can be obtained without difficulty at a cost of ten shillings from the chief post offices in all localities in Great Britain. Five shillings of the latter amount goes to the British Broadcasting Company, and the balance to the General Post Office.

A large proportion of the capital of the British Broadcasting Company was guaranteed by several well-known companies—the General Electric, the British Thomson-Houston, Marconi's, Metropolitan Vickers, Western Electric, and Radio Communication. *Bona-fide* British manufacturers of radio-apparatus become members of the company by

acquiring one or more shares. Each of the various firms who are members of the Broadcasting Company agrees not to sell imported apparatus, and they bind themselves to stamp all sets, "Type approved by P.M.G., B.B.C." On every receiving-set sold to the public a royalty is charged, varying in amount according to the type selected by the customer. The royalties are included usually in the total cost of the apparatus, and work out as follows: Crystal set, 7s. 6d.; one-valve set, £1; two-valve set, £1 15s.; three-valve set, £2 5s.; four-valve set, £2 15s.; loud



MICROPHONES AS MEDIA BETWEEN AN ORCHESTRA AND AN UNSEEN AUDIENCE NUMBERING THOUSANDS: THE "WIRELESS" ORCHESTRA AT 2L.O., THE LONDON BROADCASTING STATION, WITH THREE SUSPENDED MICROPHONES WHICH ARE AFFECTED BY THE VARIOUS INSTRUMENTAL SOUNDS.—[Photograph by Barratt.]

speaker, 3s. These and minor sums form the only source of revenue towards the cost of broadcasting, in addition to the half-share from each license sold. The owner of a crystal set will receive broadcasts of songs, music, speech, every day throughout the year, for which his contribution towards the cost of broadcasting works out at twelve shillings and sixpence—under a half-penny per day! In the case of the owner of a four-valve set with a loud speaker, enabling a house-party to hear without head-telephones, the contribution

to the broadcast funds is about twopence per day! In return for such small outlay we are able to listen in our own homes to fine orchestral programmes, songs and instrumental solos by some of the best artists of the day, the latest news bulletins, weather reports, and speeches by eminent men and women. Children are specially catered for each evening at five o'clock, when fairy stories are told and nursery rhymes recited. Many of the children write little letters of appreciation to the performers at the broadcasting station, and it is interesting to note that some

of these letters are answered by radio-telephony, each child being addressed by name and locality. The many thousands of people who listened to the Robert Burns Anniversary celebrations greatly enjoyed the speech of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, transmitted from Prince's Restaurant by ordinary telephone wires to Marconi House, and thence broadcast by radio. When receiving on a crystal set, it is advisable to use high-class telephones. With a crystal set used a few miles from a broadcasting station, a cheap pair of telephones will answer fairly well, but probably they would be quite useless at twenty miles range, whereas a better pair would bring in other stations in addition to the local one. When it is desired to purchase a second set of telephones, the resistance of each pair should be equal. If they are for use with a crystal receiver, the best results will be obtained if each pair is wound to a total resistance of 8000 ohms. The object of having separate pairs of telephones of similar resistance is to secure equal strength of sounds in each pair.

Doubt often exists as to how two pairs of telephones are joined to a set with only two terminals. One lead from each pair should be fixed to each terminal, and the ends of the two other leads bound or

clipped together. Broadcasts may be heard every evening from the following centres—

Station.	Call Sign.	Wave-length.
London - -	2 L.O. - -	369 metres.
Birmingham -	5 I.T. - -	425 metres.
Manchester -	2 Z.Y. - -	385 metres.
Newcastle - -	5 N.O. - -	400 metres.

Broadcasting stations at Cardiff and Glasgow are expected to be in operation at an early date.—W. H. S.

## T.M.C. WIRELESS



for  
**Enjoyable Concerts**

You can hear the best singers, excellent orchestral music, or first-rate entertainers with a T.M.C. Wireless Set. Or you may be interested in football, boxing, the latest news, Stock Exchange quotations, the weather forecast, or an evening of dancing. You can have all these, enjoyably and pleasantly in the comfort of your own home, with a T.M.C. Wireless Receiver. There is no trouble to you—T.M.C. have engineers in every large town to advise you, free of cost and without obligation, as to the best apparatus to use. Your choice having been made, T.M.C. engineers will install the apparatus and periodically inspect it. T.M.C. Wireless is particularly simple to work and gives every satisfaction. T.M.C. Wireless Receivers, which are fully approved by the Postmaster-General, bear the seal of the British Broadcasting Company. The wide variety of models are entirely British made.

From **£4 - 5 - 0** upwards.  
Including all Royalties.

London, Birmingham, Manchester & Newcastle are "broadcasting" NOW.

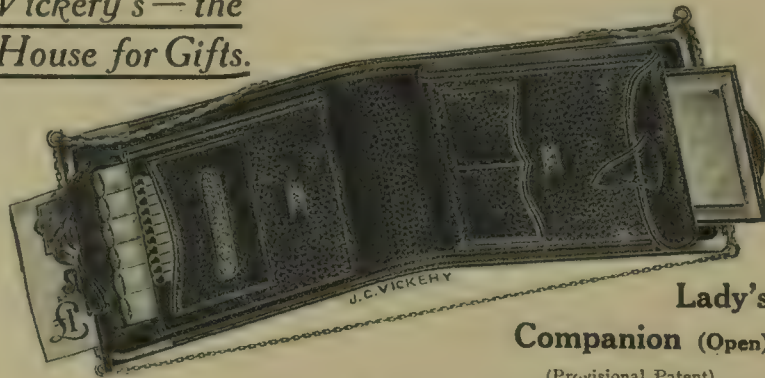
Come and listen to them any evening up to 10 p.m. at our Showrooms in  
LONDON CARDIFF LIVERPOOL BIRMINGHAM DUBLIN MANCHESTER  
BELFAST GLASGOW NEWCASTLE BRISTOL LEEDS SHEFFIELD

Write to us for our nearest address.



**TELEPHONE MFG. & LTD.**  
HOLLINGSWORTH WORKS, DULWICH, LONDON, S.E. 21.

*Vickery's—the  
House for Gifts.*



**Lady's  
Companion (Open)**

(Provisional Patent)

**JUST WHAT EVERY LADY NEEDS!**

A smart Case for Theatre, Restaurant, Races, River, Motoring, Golfing, and, in fact, for all occasions.

Contains separate pockets for Cigarettes, Matches, Cards, Powder Puff, Treasury Notes, and fitted with Purse and Mirror. The case is closed and carried by means of Endless Silver-Gilt Chain. Size closed 3 x 4½ inches, Velvet Calf, £2 12 6. Black Moiré Silk, 50/-; Blue or Brown Fine Seal Morocco, 63/-; Beautiful Rose-Pink, Violet or Blue Crushed Calf, 63/-; Silver-Gilt Monogram, 10/6. Very compact. Cannot get mislaid.

Also with Tortoiseshell Front, 78/6; Tortoiseshell Front and Back, £5 5 0, Ivory Front, £4 12 6; Ivory Front and Back, £5 18 6.



Closed View.

**UNEQUALLED  
VALUE.**

F 561.—All Platinum and Diamond Wrist Watches, most reliable, jewelled movements.

(1) £43 10 0  
(2) £39 10 0



**J.C. VICKERY.**  
177 to 183  
REGENT ST.  
LONDON, W.1.  
By Appointment  
Silversmith etc. to H.M. the King  
Jeweller to H.M. the Queen  
Silversmith to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales



From January 1st, 1923, the price of

# WRIGHT'S Coal Tar Soap

(Toilet and Nursery) has been reduced to

Save your  
Wrappers

per **6<sup>D.</sup>** tablet

Save your  
Wrappers

and Bath size 10d. per tablet.

In this connection the Proprietors have pleasure in announcing a

## PRIZE COMPETITION

The prizes will be awarded to those who send the greatest number of wrappers not later than April 30, 1923, under the following conditions:—

### £500 in CASH PRIZES

1st Prize - - - £100  
2nd Prize - - - £50

3rd Prize - - - £25  
20 Prizes of - - - £10

15 Prizes of - - - £5  
25 Prizes of - - - £2

#### CONDITIONS.

1. Only *printed* wrappers which cover the outside of each tablet of Soap will be considered.
2. Each parcel of wrappers must bear the name and address of the sender, and the total number sent must be clearly written.
3. Wrappers should be sent neatly folded, either by Registered Post or otherwise delivered in a sealed packet to address as under.

4. Names and addresses of Prize Winners will be published in the "Daily Mail," "Daily Express," "Daily Mirror," "Daily Sketch," May 31.
5. In the event of ties the prizes will be divided. The decision of the Managing Director of Wright, Layman and Umney, Ltd., will be final, and no correspondence in connection with this Competition will be entered into. Address: Prize Competition, Wright's Coal Tar Soap, 44/50, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1

LAST DAY FOR RECEIVING WRAPPERS, APRIL 30, 1923

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##### ENGLAND'S SUNNY SOUTH

Bexhill Hastings Worthing  
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Guides (stamp) of Town Clerks, Depts. S.C. 75

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In sizes to light the  
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ELECTRICAL STORAGE  
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#### Hindes HAIR TINT

Tints grey or faded

hair any natural shade desired—brown, dark-brown, light-brown, or black. It is permanent and washable, has no grease, and does not burn the hair. It is used by over three-quarters of a million people. Medical certificate accompanies each bottle. It costs 2/6 the flask. Chemists and Stores everywhere, or direct by stating shade required to—

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## "The Tatler"

The  
National  
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Weekly.

#### FOSTER CLARK'S The Creamiest Custard

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#### A Permanently Good Complexion

with soft white hands, neck and arms follows the regular use of the world-famous emollient LA-ROLA. It means that you can face the inclemencies of winter weather with perfect confidence that your complexion will look its best—clear, fresh, smooth and glowing.

#### BEETHAM'S La-rola

(as pre-war)

nourishes the delicate skin tissues in such a way as to make chaps, roughness and redness step out of the picture.

From all Chemists in bottles, 1/-

#### PALE COMPLEXIONS

may be greatly improved by just a touch of "LA-ROLA ROSE BLOOM," which gives a perfectly natural tint to the cheeks. No one can tell it is artificial. It gives

#### THE BEAUTY SPOT!

Boxes 1/-

M. BEETHAM & SON,  
Cheltenham Spa,  
ENGLAND.



## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

CONCERNING MUMMIES.

FOR some time past "all the world and his wife" have been crowding round the tomb of Tutankhamen—some in the flesh and some in the spirit, but all anxious to survey, not only the vast store of treasures which that tomb has hidden for some thousands of years, but also the mortal remains of this "Pharaoh who knew not Joseph." It is fortunate for us that the ancient Egyptians believed so confidently not only in a life beyond the grave, but in a life so like that which they had already lived as to need all the appurtenances to that life in the future state.

Fully to appreciate the value, and the significance, of the revelations of this tomb, one must go back several thousands of years, to the "Pre-Dynastic Egyptians" for they founded a "cult" of the dead

which spread in some form or other throughout the world. We think, most of us, of the ancient Egyptians in terms of "Mummies." And these, in turn, we associate with "Pyramids." What is a "Mummy"? And what is a "Pyramid"? The name mummy is given to the bodies of human and other creatures which have been preserved from decay by means of spices, gums, natron, bitumen, and so on. Strictly speaking, however, it should be applied only to bodies preserved in bitumen, the Arab word for which is "mumia." In common speech, however, the term mummy is applied to any desiccated body preserving its original integuments.

The long process of Egyptian mummification began some thousands of years before the foundation of the First Dynasty, which is dated about 4400 B.C. The period preceding this takes us back to Neolithic times,

when Egypt was divided into two kingdoms—an Upper and a Lower. We have the names of at least ten kings who ruled the land, but they knew nothing of the splendour of Courts. As each passed out into the Valley of the Shadow of Death his body was dried in the sun, with the knees drawn up towards the chin and the hands covering the face. The desiccated body was then placed, in a sitting posture, or lying on its side, in a shallow grave. For his use in the spirit world his friends placed near him his flint weapons, and food in specially made vessels. Later, the body was eviscerated before burial, and rubbed with or immersed in oil, or bitumen, or some other preservative; before burial, sometimes it was also wrapped in the skin of some animal or rolled up in a reed mat. To keep the earth from filling the grave it was roofed over by means

of boulders. This method of the disposal of the dead seems to have obtained for many hundreds of years. Then, at the beginning of the Second Dynasty, B.C.



A BALTIC PROBLEM THAT IS ONE OF THE LEGACIES OF THE WAR: TYPES OF LITHUANIAN INSURGENTS WHO CAPTURED MEMEL.

Memel, the Lithuanian seaport, was captured by insurgents early in January, the small French force there being overpowered by numbers. The Conference of Ambassadors in Paris sent an inter-Allied Commission to Memel to set up a Provisional Government, and Allied war-ships were also despatched. The British cruiser "Caledon" (Captain Dudley North) arrived on January 17. The insurgents then retired to the outskirts, and called for volunteers. It was recently thought probable that 2000 Allied troops would have to be sent. The Lithuanian Minister in London has denied a report that the Lithuanian Ambassador in Moscow had come to an arrangement with Trotsky before the rising. The independence of Lithuania was proclaimed in February 1918, and the Treaty of Versailles prescribed a Constitution for the State.—[Photographs by C.N.]



THE NAVY'S SHARE IN THE PACIFICATION OF MEMEL: THE BRITISH CRUISER "CALEDON" ENTERING THE LITHUANIAN PORT

4133, began the first attempts at "embalming." The evidence for this was obtained from a rock-cut tomb at Sakkara. The body was contained in a short wooden coffin, modelled like a house, and was lying, after the ancient fashion, on its left side and in the flexed position. But it was swathed in fine linen bandages.

Soon after this beds began to come into use—out of which grew the gorgeous couches of Luxor—and from this time the flexed body gave place to the extended position, as though lying upon a bed, even as our own dead are buried to-day. This change was, perhaps, largely induced by the fact that the work of embalming was rendered much easier. The still greater care now exhibited to ensure the preservation of the body after death was due, apparently, to the growth and development of the cult of Osiris, which taught that the human body was a very precious thing. Hence men came to embalm it, and swathe it in linen, so that it might be ready for the return of the soul to it, when it would begin a new life in the kingdom of Osiris.

Our knowledge of the process of embalming is derived partly from the examination of bodies which have undergone this process, and partly from the

(Continued on page 232)



# SANDY MACDONALD

## Rare Old SCOTCH WHISKY

“Not Much Soda, Please”

TO-DAY that is the reply you usually get when you ask your friend to “Say ‘when’,” and it is because *most* Whisky is nothing like as good as it used to be.

“Sandy Macdonald” is one of Scotland’s oldest Whiskies. Indeed, it is one of the few examples of pre-war quality that are still obtainable—and it is well worth seeking.

**MACDONALD, GREENLEES & WILLIAMS (Distillers) LTD.**  
Leith, London and Aberdeen.





Tally Ho! - Tally Ho!

"YOUR Kensitas cigarettes, sir . . . . I trust you will have a really good day, and that you will quickly be in 'Full Cry!'"

Yes, sir, I have done some *hunting* in my time . . . .

Exactly, sir, hunting for better cigarettes for you gentlemen. But I cried "Tally Ho!" for the last time when I "raised" the Kensitas.

No need for me to hunt any more, sir, you are always satisfied now, because Kensitas are *always* . . . . "as good as really good cigarettes can be."

*Jenryn*

STANDARD SIZE  
VIRGINIA

20 for 1/-

50 for 2/6 · 100 for 4/10

Extra Large Virginia

20 for 1/5

50 for 3/5 · 100 for 6/10

# Kensitas Cigarettes

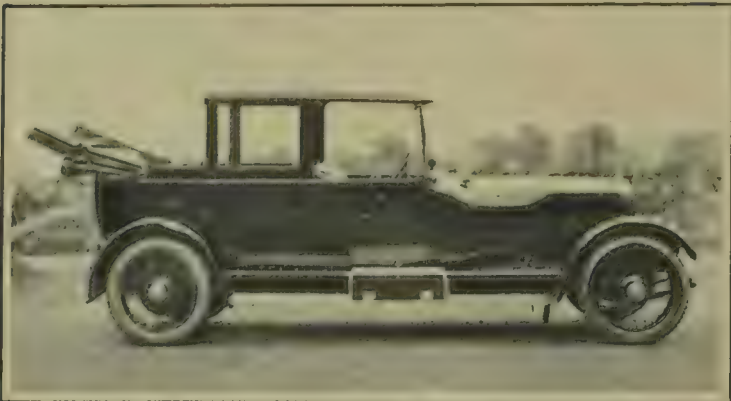
No pictures, prizes or other inducements are offered with Kensitas - ALL the value being in the Cigarettes themselves.



## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

## The Taxation Problem.

As the enquiry being conducted into the question of motor taxation by the Departmental Committee on Taxation of the Ministry of Transport proceeds, the conviction grows that the result is



BUILT AS A SEVEN-SEATED THREE-QUARTER LANDAUETTE:  
A 40-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER LANCHESTER.

hardly likely to take the form of a change in the existing horse-power basis. There is a distinct line of demarcation between the case for the great commercial carrying companies and that of the private owner. The former are fighting with all their might against a reversion to the fuel tax, which would necessarily mean that they would pay more money to the Exchequer than they do now. On the other hand, those who are voicing the opinions of the private owner are all in favour of such a reversion. It is quite impossible to reconcile these two divergent points of view. The two sets of interests are so radically opposed that there is not the slightest possibility of any agreement being reached. Now, it is always easier to persuade a Government Department to leave things as they are than to convince its personnel that change is desirable. That is primarily why I do not think we are likely to see any change. Even if this reason were insufficient, there is no doubt the horse-power tax has its points when considered from the angle of view which must be adopted by a Department. It is easy to collect, and its yield can be estimated very closely indeed—certainly within a few thousands of pounds—while the fuel

tax, on the contrary, is administratively costly and cumbersome, and its yield must, in the nature of things, be very much less easy to estimate in advance than that of the other form of tax. From the side of the private owner the argument lies that the fuel tax is the only just and equitable method of levy, while the horse-power tax inflicts considerable hardship in individual cases. The great commercial-vehicle owning corporations argue that it is all the other way. Admittedly, if the recommendations contained in the memorandum of the Motor Legislation Committee were given effect, these commercial interests would have to pay more, so that there is undoubtedly something in their contention. These, however, are matters which need not be exhaustively argued just now. The point that appeals to me is: have the motoring organisations prepared any alternative suggestions in case they become convinced that the feeling of the Committee is dead against the re-imposition of the fuel tax? Are they prepared to argue at

length for the long overdue reduction of the one-pound-per-unit tax, or do they intend to stand or fall by the fuel tax? It would be very interesting to know.

The 16-40-h.p. Sunbeam.

I have just come in from taking a 16-40-h.p. Sunbeam over my usual test route from London through Epsom to the top of Box Hill, returning by way of Dorking, Shere, Newlands Corner, and the Portsmouth Road. I agree that this is not a particularly severe route—in fact, it is quite an easy one for the modern car—but it has its merits, inasmuch as it enables one to discover all about a car's capabilities in traffic. It affords several very nice stretches of open road where speed can be tried out. There is the ascent of Box Hill, which, to my mind, forms an admirable test of the pulling powers of an engine; while the three bad corners demonstrate whether the steering has sufficient lock and what acceleration is like. The road from

Dorking to Newlands Corner, with its several steep ascents and sharp bends, tells one quite a lot about top-gear performance. The whole round is between seventy and eighty miles, and forms as good a trial ground as I know anywhere near London. There is this much of merit in always taking the same route: that, however severe or however easy it may be, it is the same for all cars, and one gets some very good ideas of comparative performance. As to the 16-40 Sunbeam, I confess to having been quite surprised at the way it performed. In traffic it is as docile and easy to handle as any four-cylinder car I have ever driven. It will crawl at four miles an hour on top, and accelerate quite wonderfully. On the open road I just failed to touch the sixty-mile-an-hour mark, but I have no doubt that, had the roads been less greasy, that speed could easily have been exceeded. What astonished me more than anything was the way the car climbed Box Hill on top gear. At the second hair-pin, which has to be taken very slowly to get round at all with a long wheel-base car, we were almost stopped, but the engine picked up in a most unexpected manner,



AT THE OLD HALL, CHELFORD. THE HOME OF MR. B. C. CROSSLEY:  
A 20-H.P. WILLYS-KNIGHT CAR.

and by the time we reached the acute and quite dangerous corner near the top, we were travelling at nearly forty. There are no points which seem to need criticism, and as a result of my brief experience at the wheel of this Sunbeam I have come to the conclusion that it is a very fine car indeed.—W. W.



**ROVER**

"The Car that set the fashion to the World"

ON all occasions the ROVER is ready to serve, to add to comfort and to pleasure, to eliminate all worry as to "getting there" and "getting back." Accept the service that the ROVER offers, you will find it dependable under all conditions.

The full range of Rover Models includes: 12-h.p. Chassis, £415; 12-h.p. Two-Seater, £525; 12-h.p. Four-Seater, £550; 12-h.p. Limousine Coupé, £650; 12-h.p. Coupé (Drop Head), £675; 12-h.p. Saloon, £775; 8-h.p. Two-Seater, £180; 8-h.p. Four-Seater, £190; 8-h.p. Two-Seater De Luxe, £200; 8-h.p. Four-Seater De Luxe, £210; 8-h.p. Coupé, with Self-Starter, £240. Self-Starter on other 8-h.p. Models, £15 extra, and Dickey Seat on 8-h.p. Two-Seater £2 10s. extra. So far as can be foreseen at present there is not likely to be any further reduction in the price of Rover cars during the 1923 season.

Send for Catalogue illustrating all Models.

THE ROVER COMPANY, LTD., COVENTRY  
60/61, New Bond Street, London,  
and Lord Edward Street, Dublin.



The 8 h.p. ROVER TWO-SEATER. Price £180.

11.P.

There's worth  
in  
Kenilworth

The rich colour of Kenilworths is a visible proof both of the fine quality of the tobacco and of its perfect maturity. The large stocks of the best vintages held by the manufacturers of Kenilworths ensure a cigarette which excels all others at the price.

1/6 for 20;  
3/8 for 50;  
7/4 for 100.

Kenilworth  
Cigarettes  
Made of Mellow  
Indian Virginia leaf  
having a fascinating Aroma

COPE BROS. & CO.,  
LTD., LONDON AND  
LIVERPOOL



# NAPIER

*The Proved Best*

THE 40/50 h.p. Six-Cylinder Napier—the only model manufactured—possesses all the qualities which give the occupants, under all conditions, the—

## Acme of Comfort

“The latest Napier is really marvellous . . . it has no period of speed at which it ceases to be a luxuriously comfortable carriage, travelling as the carriage of a gentleman should travel.”

*Sphere,*  
21.10.22

As satisfactory and reliable on the road as the NAPIER aero engine is in the air.

D. NAPIER & SON LTD.  
14, New Burlington Street, W.1  
Works: ACTON, LONDON, W.3.

## £10,000 LINCOLN “SWEEP”

With reference to certain advertisements which have appeared, MR. P. L. SMYTH, HUME ST. CANCER HOSPITAL, DUBLIN, hereby informs the Public that the £10,000 prize money for the above “sweep” has been lodged with the Bank of Ireland, Dublin. This “sweep” is being promoted in aid of the Cancer Research Fund (Ireland), (Tickets, 10/- each), AND HAS BEEN DULY

**AUTHORISED BY  
THE IRISH GOVERNMENT**

P. L. SMYTH, Hume Street Cancer Hospital, Dublin.

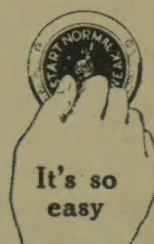
The hand control of the ‘Zenith’ will assure easy starting and a quick get-away from the cold

—Just one twist of the button, the

# ZENITH

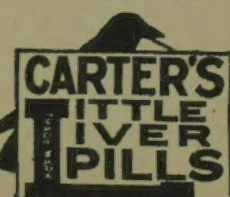
TRIPLE DIFFUSER  
**Carburetter**  
does the rest.

Send for booklet  
of particulars of  
our month's trial  
offer.



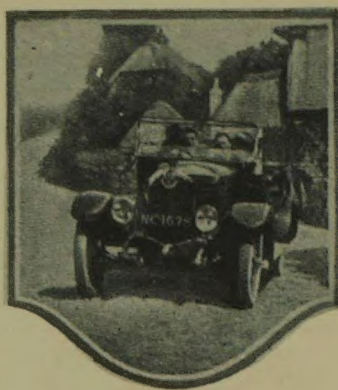
Zenith Carburetter Co., Ltd., 40-44, Newman St., Oxford St., W.1  
Telephone: Museum 4812-3. Telegrams: “Zenicarbur,” Phone, London.”

## Disordered Stomach



Take a good dose of **Carter's Little Liver Pills**—then take 2 or 3 for a few nights after. You will relish your meals without fear of trouble to follow. Millions of all ages take them for Biliousness, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Upset Stomach and for Sallow, Pimply, Blotchy Skin. They end the misery of Constipation.

Genuine bear signature—Brentford Small Pill; Small Dose; Small Price



# Crossley

19.6 h.p.

Five-seater Touring Car, complete with all-weather side curtains

£795

12/14 h.p.

Four or two-seater Touring Car, complete with all-weather side curtains

£475

Prices of other types of bodies on request.

## Cars which challenge attention!

THE present Crossley models are challenging the attention of motorists all over the world.

The 19.6 h.p. Crossley has made a very wonderful name for itself and nothing can prevent a good name from spreading. Owners are responsible; in every case they are more than satisfied.

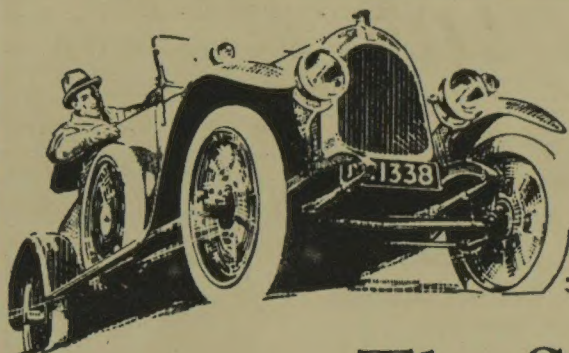
The specification and performance of the 12/14 h.p. model possess an irresistible appeal. Comparison serves best to reveal its value. There is nothing else in its price class which can approach it.

There is also the 20/70 h.p. Sports, a very remarkable car, with a guaranteed speed of 75 miles per hour on Brooklands track.

Ask for full information.

**CROSSLEY MOTORS LIMITED, MANCHESTER**

London Showrooms and Export Dept.: 40-41, Conduit Street, W.1.



## The Summit

of value, value-for-money, of the finest material, turned by enterprising design and skilled British workmanship into something which will satisfy even the most critical of motorists—that is the 11.9 Bean.

Big car comfort at less than usual small car cost. 21 h.p. from an engine taxed at £12. Plenty of room in a beautifully finished body. Speed as much as 50 m.p.h. Consumption more than 30 m.p.g. Tyres that last from 6,000 to 8,000 miles. Electric lighting and starting and all accessories including side curtains that open with the doors and really keep the weather out.

What more could one ask? Write for the Book of the Bean.

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**"SCIENCE JOTTINGS."**—(Continued from page 228.)

classical writers, more especially Herodotus, who described the methods used in his time.

No more than a bare outline of the process can be given here. Briefly, the brain and viscera were removed and thrown into the Nile. At least, they were thus disposed of at the inception of this process. The body was then washed in palm wine, and sprinkled with powdered spices, while the evacuated cavities were filled with powdered myrrh and cassia, when the opening in the abdomen through which the viscera were extracted was sewn up. This matter of the opening of the body was of extreme importance, and must be referred to later. A tank containing a solution of salt or soda was now prepared, and in this the body was steeped for seventy days, when it was removed, dried, and anointed with sweet-smelling unguents. After this the swathing with linen strips was begun. Sometimes, in the case of women, the cheeks and lips were painted, and the eyelids smeared with eye-paint. In the case of poor people the body was steeped in soda for seventy days, and handed over to the relatives for burial. This form of preservation was far less costly.

The whole story of the evolution of the art of embalming would take too long to review in this column. But it was a slow process. Thus it was not until the Sixth Dynasty, B.C. 3330, that the intestines came to be preserved in separate receptacles known as "Canopic" jars. And it was not until the Twenty-sixth Dynasty, B.C. 666, that the Egyptians began to place their dead in the brightly coloured "cartonnage" cases, which we have come invariably to associate with mummies. These were decorated with inscriptions giving the pedigree of the deceased, religious texts, and figures of gods. The face was always painted to resemble that of the contained dead. In the case of kings and high officials these cases were relegated to the tomb. But it seems to have been the common practice among the wealthy to set them up in their halls, as ornaments—which they were. A man's immediate ancestors formed a part of his household.

With the passing of Nektanebus II. the last of the native kings of Egypt, B.C. 358, the doom of this wonderful cult was sealed, though it survived, superficially, into Christian times. The practice of mummification was intimately associated with what is known as the "Heliolithic culture." This, together with the use of red ochre for painting statues and the bodies of the dead, must be discussed in my next article, when I hope to show how profoundly the Egyptian cult of the dead affected the rest of the world, civilised and savage.

W. P. PYCRAFT.

**CHESS.**

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 15, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.

F. E. S. WATKINS (Toronto).—We are much obliged by your offer, but at the moment we cannot avail ourselves of your contribution.

S. HOMER (Kensington).—As you surmise, your problem is too easy for publication.

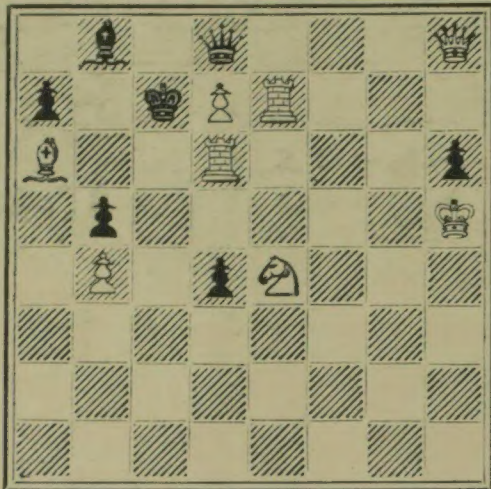
JAMES M. K. LUPTON (Richmond).—Thanks for problems, which shall be examined in due course.

O. NEWBOLD (Salisbury).—We will do as you request.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3898.—By MRS. W. J. BAIRD.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. B to R 4th. Any move  
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 3900.—By THOMAS WARTON.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3896 received from George Parbury (Singapore); of No. 3897 from Henry A. Seller (Denver, U.S.A.); F. E. S. Watkins (Toronto), and Joseph T. Bunting (Secane, U.S.A.); of No. 3898 from J. J. Duckworth (Newton-le-Willows), James M. K. Lupton (Richmond), P. W. Hunt (Bridgwater), E. M. Vicars (Norfolk), E. J. Gibbs (East Ham), and W. Strangman Hill (Palmerston).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3899 received from A. Edmeston (Worsley), W. C. D. Smith (Northampton), G. P. Cook (Chester), G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), James M. K. Lupton (Richmond), L. W. Cafferata (Lausanne), William H. Pratt (Buckingham), H. Grasett Baldwin (Farnham), J. J. Duckworth (Newton-le-Willows), H. W. Satow (Bangor), Joseph Willcock (Southampton), R. P. Nicholson (Crayke), T. Handsworth (Birmingham), S. Homer (Kensington), J. G. Low (Southport), C. H. Watson (Masham), A. W. Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), H. Burgess (St. Leonards-on-Sea), and E. J. Gibbs (East Ham).

The Christmas Festival of the Hastings and St. Leonard's Chess Club proved another successful undertaking of that energetic organisation, whose example might well be imitated by other places in the

kingdom. The Premier Tournament attracted the entry of both Rubinstein and Réti; but, although they might have been expected to carry too much weight, it is only fair to say both had to fight strenuously to gain the leading positions. An unexpectedly good appearance was that of Mr. Conde, who maintained the lead until nearly the last day, when he broke down rather badly in three adjourned games. Mr. Drewitt, a local amateur, also did very well. The final positions were: Rubinstein first, with a score of 6½; Réti and Segheim tied for second with 6 points.

Mr. Alain C. White has devoted his attention recently to "The Two-Move Problem," and gives a full and exhaustive account of its evolution and development, with some 800 diagrams by way of illustration. The various efforts to produce complexity, difficulty, and novelty are detailed with much fullness, and, however one may regret that so much of the composing art finds expression in the most elementary form of chess enigma, one is equally bound to acknowledge the skill and ingenuity with which the results are obtained. The book is published by the Chess Amateur, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

The marriage between Mr. Harry Newman Gilbey and Mrs. Ernest Burleigh will take place quietly at the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Cheyne Row, Chelsea, at 2.30, on Monday, February 12. All friends will be welcome at the church.

In a lecture at the Royal Society's rooms on Feb. 2, Dr. H. R. Hall, D.Litt., F.S.A., Deputy Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities in the British Museum, and Honorary Secretary of the Egypt Exploration Society, showed slides of archaeological discoveries in Syria, Asia Minor, and Greece, illustrating the art and civilisation of the world outside Egypt in the time of Pharaoh Tutankhamen. Dr. Hall sketched the foreign policy of Egypt in the fifteenth century B.C., and described the mutual influence on one another of the ancient civilisations of the Near East. He spoke at some length of the artistic achievements and aesthetic character of the contemporary Minoan civilisation in Crete, and showed interesting photographs of Hittite monuments. Dr. Hall said that the excavations at Tell el-Amarna, which the Egypt Exploration Society proposed to carry on next winter, were of special interest because the ancient town being excavated was of the period of Tutankhamen; and the work of Lord Carnarvon, who is a Vice-President of the Society, and that of the Society's excavators were likely to throw considerable light on each other. He therefore appealed for subscriptions to the Egypt Exploration Society, to be sent to the Secretary at 13, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

**TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.**

The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume One Hundred and Sixty-One (from July 1 to December 30, 1922) of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be had, *Gratis*, through any Newsagent, or direct from the Publishing Office, 172, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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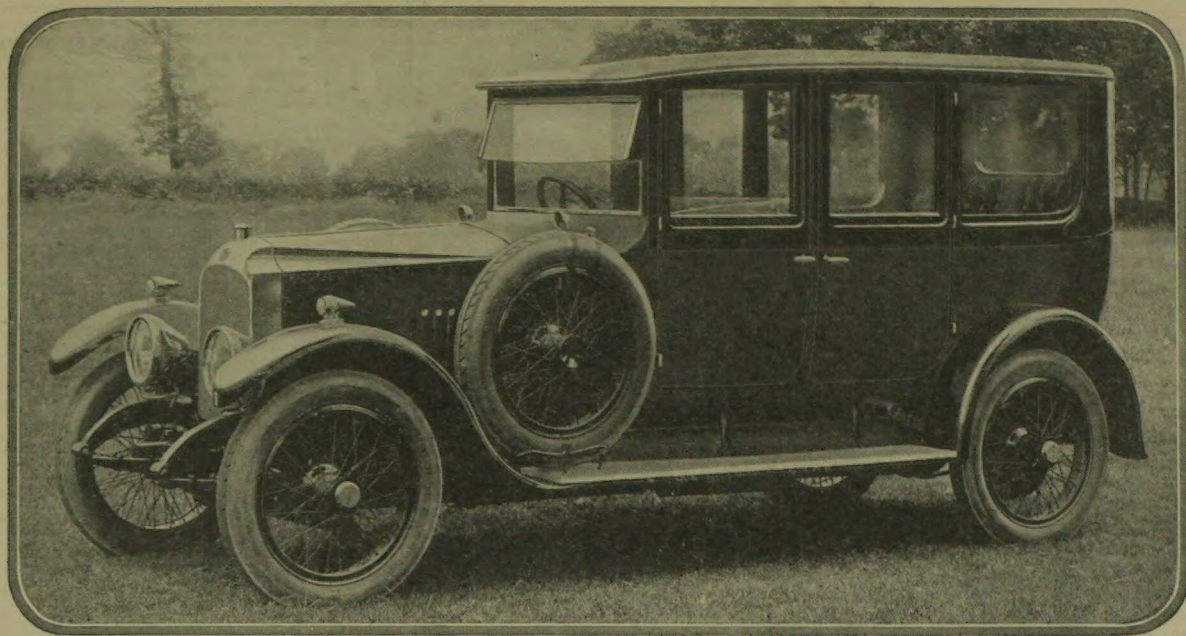
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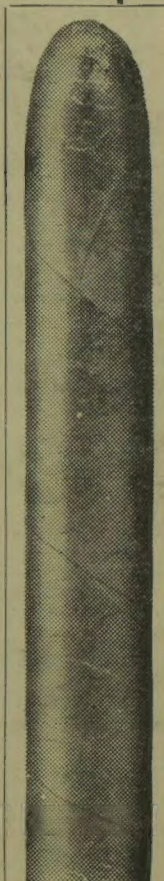
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